Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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Democratic Plank Adopted By Big Vote

Convention Goes Into Uproar As It Comes Out For Suffrage 888½ to 181½

Question Chief Topic of St. Louis Convention and Goes to Debate on Floor for First Time in History—All Political Parties Now Stand for Votes for Women—Unprecedented Scenes at Coliseum

The Democratic Plank

We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Democratic party through its national convention declared itself in favor of equal suffrage last week, and asked the States to give women the ballot upon the same terms as men. Every political party is now on record for the enfranchisement of women.

For the first time in history equal suffrage came to a debate on the floor of a national convention of one of the major political parties and for the first time the question arose as the convention's chief topic of discussion. The St. Louis declaration, coming just a week after the one in Chicago by the Republicans, may well go down in history as a climax in the suffrage movement in the country.

The suffrage plank was adopted over the heads of a combination of wets and conservatives, who attempted to swing the convention into a non-committal stand. Prominent among these men was "Jim" Nugent of New Jersey and men who expressed the wishes of "Joe" Bailey of Texas and "Tom" Taggart of Indiana. Their minority report was defeated 888½ to 181½ amid the most stirring scenes of the entire convention.

Contest Rages All Night

Conflicting reports as to the nature of the suffrage plank emanated from St. Louis all week. On Thursday night, however, the Resolutions committee began threshing out the final draft. The suffrage plank was not reached until along about 3 o'clock Friday morning, and the process of platform building was suspended while the contest raged. The sleepy committeemen became wide awake, their voices rose high and could be heard in the corridors of the Planters' Hotel, where the committee held its session, and even in the street below the open windows of the conference room. Meanwhile out in the corridors all night long waited representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union.

The National Association asked for a blanket endorsement of equal suffrage. A plank along these lines was defeated 24 to 20. The Congressional Union asked for an endorsement of the nation-wide suffrage amendment. In spite of the fact that the plea had good backing in the sub-committee, it was defeated, 40 to 4.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and Representative John E. Raker of California are said to have spoken for it. Most of the members of the Resolutions Committee thought there should be some declaration on the suffrage issue, some of them because they felt that political expediency demanded it. Finally the committee fell back on what is said to have been President Wilson's suggestion, and a plank declaring for suffrage by State action was adopted 25 to 20.

Opposed by "Wet" Bosses

Arrayed in unalterable opposition to this plank was the group of committeemen led by Jim Nugent of New Jersey, Senator Smith of South Carolina, former Repre-Representative Bartlett of Georgia, Stephen B. Fleming of Indiana, Governor Ferguson of Texas and Governor Stanley of Kentucky.

Nugent is the man who led the fight against suffrage for the liquor interests in the New Jersey campaign last fall. Ferguson, in conjunction with the notorious "Joe" Bailey, had already beaten a suffrage plank in the Texas State Democratic platform. Fleming was working hand in glove with Taggart, the liquor boss of Indiana. Stanley throughout the last Kentucky Legislature worked with the representatives of the "wets" against a suffrage amendment.

Present Minority Report

These men in desperation determined to carry a minority report to the floor of the convention. This report, innocent enough in its wording, declared simply:

"The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several States in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in the several States of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

The report was signed by Ferguson, Bartlett, Nugent and Fleming.

In behalf of this report they prepared to arrange a demonstration on the floor.

The Resolutions Committee adjourned at 7.15 A. M. The waiting women learned the decision and went away silently to report. Within an hour the suffragists also were busy preparing for the final fight on the floor.

The morning session of the convention opened shortly after 11 o'clock. After a preliminary speech by Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Stone, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, brought forward the platform. Haggard and worn from the loss of sleep, he explained that he was too tired to read it, and Senators Hollis and Walsh took turns at it. When the suffrage plank was reached, the galleries started a demonstration. Prolonged cheers, applause and whistling followed its reading, which was emphasized by Senator Hollis. Men led the demonstration..

When the reading was finished, Senator Stone moved the adoption of the platform.

There were some cries of "Vote it down!" There were other cries of "Shut up!"

A stir ran over the hall as Martin M. Lomasney of Boston arose to amend the platform.

Everyone thought he referred to the suffrage plank, and a large number of delegates simultaneously rose to the point of order that remarks were not in order at this time. His resolution, however, turned out to be for Irish independence and not for women's, and the convention subsided with a laugh.

Immediately Governor Ferguson of Texas presented the minority report, for which he was given 30 minutes.

Ferguson Attacks Plank

The New York Times correspondent describes Mr. Ferguson as "the forlorn hope leader of conservatism," and says that he "gives the impression of being eloquent, without being eloquent at all. He argued that the Democratic tradition of one hundred years, the Jef-

Fredrikke S. Palmer.

Party Favors Extending Ballot Through States

"Jim" Nugent, Ferguson and Taggart Forces Carry Minority Report to Delegates, Jeer Speakers, Unsettle Senator Stone, Are Lashed Into Silence by Pittman and Walsh and Roundly Beaten on Final Vote

fersonian tradition, required that the States be left alone to settle their own suffrage questions in their own way, without advice or suggestion from outside.

The wording of the majority plank, he declared, was a presumptuous recommendation to the States on how to form their electorates.

"Don't say to the world that you are afraid to meet this issue," he said. "It is a question you have got to meet. Be honest and brave enough to declare your honest conviction upon a fundamental principle. Do you believe the State of Washington should tell Mississippi what suffrage law it should pass? If you do, you should join the party Alexander Hamilton founded and cease to make pretenses to belonging to the party of Thomas Jefferson. I appeal to you to decide it, not as a question of political expediency, but as a matter of conscience and right."

Ferguson abused not only women but the Democratic leaders in his efforts to stem the suffrage tide.

"The majority plank is not the belief, not the conviction of the Democratic party," he said, "and in the desire to secure a little political advantage, this fatal surrender of Democratic principles is made. The crux of the whole situation is that we were told if we did not adopt the majority proposal we might lose three or four Western States."

He said that President Wilson would not be "intimidated" by a few hundred militant suffragettes. He declared that the party should come out "squarely and sincerely" on the issue, meaning by that that they should adopt the minority report. He asked the delegates to "show yourselves free and brave enough to vote your honest convictions."

The agitation for equal suffrage, Governor Ferguson said, was sweeping over the country when "the women should be performing the functions for which God Almighty intended her."

This remark and others like them brought hisses from the gallery.

Then it was that the Democratic leaders made the mistake which put them in a light which has seriously challenged their sincerity.

Stone Temporizes With Antis

Senator Stone of Missouri, who has never been more than a half-hearted suffragist at best, attempted to temporize with the opposition. The most charitable thing that can be said of Mr. Stone is that he was worn out for loss of sleep. Despite his responsible position as chairman of the Resolutions Committee, he made a rambling, almost incoherent reply to Governor Ferguson, in which he was continually interrupted from the floor.

He read the original plank and the substitute, and explained that the difference was only that the original pledged the party to suffrage, but only through the States.

"Doesn't it sound like that?" asked Stone.

"No," said a New Jersey delegate. "It sounds like the Democratic convention is to approve a recommendation that the State already has voted against."

Before Senator Stone had gone far, he was being bombarded by questions from the floor. There were cries from the anti-suffrage delegates of "That's not fair," and "We don't want it!"

One of the hecklers, Judge Moore of Ohio, fired this question at him:

"Your State, Missouri, has voted woman suffrage down. So has my State, Ohio. If we adopt this plank, when the question next comes up in Missouri and Ohio, will not you and I be committed to the support of suffrage by this plank?"

"I don't think that is correct," answered Mr. Stone vaguely. "This is an expression of the Democratic Party, and it recommends and espouses the idea that suffrage should be controlled by the States."

Stone Howled Down

An uproar followed Senator Stone's assertion that Missouri does not want suffrage.

"Yes, yes, we do!" a woman cried from a balcony, waving a yellow pennant over the heads of the delegates.

Prominent among the jeerers was the irrepressible "Jim" Nugent.

The impression which Senator Stone gave was one of hesitating insincerity, of political mercenariness. The convention practically howled him down, and he made way at last for Senator Key Pittman of Nevada.

Pittman Takes Up Cudgels

Although he voted in the Senate against the nation-wide suffrage amendment, Pittman is said to have fought through the night in the committee for a plank proposing a federal amendment.

He said his discussion was based on the standpoints of "Americanism and humanity."

"There are those here who would let the ignorant immigrant vote before he can read or write, because that immigrant can be herded to the polling places and serve their selfish interests," he exclaimed.

From the Texas delegation and other anti-suffrage centres arose jeers and howls, and for a while the young Nevada Senator was unable to go on. When at last he could be heard again he turned to face the Texas standard and said, with biting emphasis:

"Are you men, who are so bravely, so loudly cheering every denunciation of women—"

Cries of rage burst out, and Pittman did not attempt to go on with his sentence.

"Sit down!" "Back to Reno!" howled the Texans. Pittman stood silent, waiting for the yells to die down, and when they did he completed the sentence with great deliberation and with the same biting emphasis:

"—afraid to listen to a man" (with heavy stress on the word 'man') "say anything in their behalf?"

Women in Galleries Cheer

"At this," says the New York Times account, "a shrill, high cheer broke from the galleries. It was the cheer of thousands of women. They were standing up, waving flags and handkerchiefs. Yellow parasols broke out all over the galleries like giant sunflowers and waved and bobbed as their owners shouted. It was the first time that one of the great cheering demonstrations of a National Convention had been a women's cheer, the first time that the gallery menace to a National Convention had ever been a women's menace. It will not be the last; that seemingly was the thought that flashed into the minds of the Texans. They looked up at the galleries and sank into their seats, silenced, and, if that may be safely said of a Texan, cowed. They and their co-believers in other delegations made no further attempt to yell Pittman down. He watched them with a smile of amusement for a moment to see if they contemplated any further demonstration and then went on in a satisfied way with the rest of his speech."

"For all your desire to kill the intelligent vote in this country," he said, still looking over at Texas and not changing his emphasis, "you can't do it by trying to beat anybody down in a Democratic Convention. These gentlemen may not believe that their mothers and their sisters and their daughters have the same great brain power that they possess."

There were more cheers from the galleries, deepened by men's voices on the floor; more flag-waving, more bobbing of yellow parasols — "but," finished Pittman, "there are hundreds of thousands of women in the sweatshops of New York and Chicago that have no fathers and brothers to vote for them."

A little later the Texans and their anti-suffrage allies broke out with more cheers and yells, which were met by counter-cheers from the women in the galleries. Pittman stopped talking, and Senator John Sharp Williams, to whom Chairman James had relinquished the gavel, stepped forth and pounded it hard.

Senator Williams's Rebuke

"The interruptions of unruly and disorderly persons on the floor," he said angrily, "will not be taken out of the time of the speaker."

The unruly and disorderly persons referred to were the anti-suffrage delegates. It was another way of saying that the convention would stay in session until Pittman had finished his speech. It was so understood, and after that there was no further attempt to howl him down, though there were yells when he said, again addressing the Texas delegation, "I want to know whether you would not give your mother the right to vote."

Senator Pittman's speech is characterized by the Philadelphia Press correspondent as "the most brilliant and the only sincere speech in the long debate."

There was an enthusiastic demonstration when he finished. A woman in the upper gallery waved long ribbons of "golden lane" bunting, and gold became almost as predominant for a while as red, white and blue had been during the discussions of "Americanism."

Walsh Makes Expediency Appeal

If Senator Pittman appealed in his speech to the sentiment of the convention, Senator Walsh of Montana, who followed him, appealed to its political appetite. He talked entirely along the lines of expediency, and his speech was more forceful than pleasant. One correspondent puts it as "cynical." He pointed out the danger of antagonizing the suffragists.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us," he said.

"The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for woman suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic Party for a man who doesn't like it to go."

He did score in a different way however, and his voice shook with passion when, in reply to a question, he shouted:—

"The minority report is signed by only four of the fifty members of the Platform Committee. These men are, first, that noble representative of New Jersey."

Here he thrust out his jaw and his fist toward the New Jersey delegation as he shouted derisively:

"That man who has done so much to aid, to help President Wilson. I mean James Nugent."

Nugent flushed under the lash but kept his seat.

"With him," continued Walsh, "are Delegates S. P. Fleming, of Indiana, Bartlett, of Georgia, and Ferguson, of Texas."

Senator Walsh quoted Ferguson's argument that the party should assert its principles and convictions without compromise.

"Oh, dear," said he, ironically, and a shrill burst of laughter rang through the hall. "I wonder if that is the only plank on which some of us have had to compromise. We never shall be anything but a discordant and divided and contending party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the united wisdom of the whole.

"Of the twelve suffrage States, all are west of the Missouri, except Illinois. In 1904 and 1908 there wasn't a State west of the Missouri that gave us its electoral vote, except Nevada and Colorado. In 1907 there were but two Democratic Senators from that great region, which comprises one half the territory of the United States. Now we have fifteen of them. Moreover, Wyoming has a Democratic Governor, Idaho has one, Washington has one, and North Dakota has three times elected a Democratic Governor. The question is whether you care to surrender those fifteen votes in the United States Senate and turn the control of that body over to your political enemies."

President Deemed Plank Imperative

"I violate no confidence," the Senator continued, "when I say that the Presidential candidate knows about the planks which were put into the platform. I may say that President Wilson

ST. LOUIS ROLL-CALL

The roll-call at the Democratic national convention on adopting the minority report on the suffrage plank (against suffrage), follows. A no vote is a vote for the majority report, which favors the granting of the suffrage to women by the States:

	Yes	No
Alabama	1	23
Arizona	0	6
Arkansas	0	18
California	0	26
Colorado	0	12
Connecticut	1	13
Delaware	0	6
Florida	4	8
Georgia	23½	4½
Idaho	0	8
Illinois	1	57
Indiana	24	6
Iowa	0	26
Kansas	0	20
Kentucky	0	26
Louisiana	8	12
Maine	0	6
Maryland	16	0
Massachusetts	6	30
Michigan	0	30
Minnesota	9	15
Mississippi	0	20
Missouri	4	24
Montana	0	8
Nebraska	0	16
Nevada	0	6
New Hampshire	1	7
New Jersey	10	11
New Mexico	0	6
New York	0	90
North Carolina	11	13
North Dakota	0	10
Ohio	20	28
Oklahoma	0	20
Oregon	0	10
Pennsylvania	0	76
Rhode Island	1	9
South Carolina	0	18
South Dakota	0	10
Tennessee	0	24
Texas	32	8
Utah	0	8
Vermont	0	8
Virginia	0	24
Washington	0	14
West Virginia	8	8
Wisconsin	0	26
Wyoming	0	6
Alaska	0	6
District Columbia	0	6
Hawaii	0	6
Philippines	1	4
Porto Rico	0	6
Totals	181½	888½

Absent: Maine 6, Missouri 8, New Jersey 7, Philippines 1.

Important Notice

After July 1 all mail to The Woman's Journal should be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

deems it imperative to his success at the polls in November that this plank be inserted. Certainly you can't lose a vote by putting it in, for the other parties have done so."

"The President," Mr. Walsh went on, "believes it vital to his success that the plank stays there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being: Who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

While the fight was on, a thunderstorm burst, and the contest on the convention floor was at its height when the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed with the roaring shouts of the floor and the clatter of the rain on the roof, almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as Senator Walsh ceased speaking, and the closing words of his plea for the Administration plank swept a change of sentiment over the crowd as welcome to the suffragists as the wave of cool, refreshing air that poured down into the Coliseum.

Governor Ferguson concluded in a three-minute speech for the minority report.

"They would make you believe that President Wilson is demanding this resolution," said Ferguson. "I told them yesterday that if the president wanted this resolution I would withdraw mine, but they said that the President was not attempting to direct the proceedings."

Senator Stone then demanded a roll call vote on the minority resolution and Chairman James so directed.

Minority Report Loses

The women with the yellow ribbons produced rollcall forms and jotted down each vote as it was cast. "The sight of them had a most unnerving effect on the delegations," says the New York Times. "It was like the French convention of the revolution, gallery-ruled, and the women with the roll call blanks, noting down their enemies and the way they voted, suggested the knitting-women of the reign of terror. As State after State cast its solid vote against Ferguson's substitute, the Democratic Convention rang again and again with the unfamiliar cheer of women. Men joined in it from the floor, so that it was not all soprano. At first only the delegates from the suffrage States seemed to be joining in, but as the balloting went on other States scrambled for the bandwagon, and at the close there were enough bass and tenor cheers to give the dominant note, though the soprano still rang through it." Finally came Texas and the convention waited in a dead silence.

"Thirty-two yeas, eight nays," announced the chairman. Then all over the galleries that encircled the hall the women broke forth in a long steady stream of hisses.

Chairman James announced the final vote 181 1-2 yeas, 888 1-2 nays and declared the substitute lost.

Mr. James then called for a viva voce vote on the main question. The picturesque account of the Times describes the scene that followed:

"Before it could be had, up popped Martin M. Lomasney again.

"'Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent,' he began. And as one man a thousand delegates roared 'No.' What it was that Mr. Lomasney was asking unanimous consent for was not revealed, for he sat down. Out of the galleries there sounded a woman's voice, imperiously addressing the Chairman.

"'We want to hear him,' she cried. The delegate turned and looked at her in surprise, but there was no laugh. She repeated her declaration. When Mr. James raised his gavel and she saw that he did not intend to pay any attention to her, she called out again, this time in a tone of offended astonishment: 'We want to hear him.'

"Still there was no laugh; it was plain that the lesson she had taken from the proceedings of the last hour had been overlearned and that she really and sincerely did believe the gallaries to be the supreme rulers and the Chairman merely their voice; that she could not understand the Chairman's ignoring the order of the people. It was possible to understand the state of mind of the people who sat in the galleries at the French Convention of 1793 and indicated their wishes to the deputies on the floor.

"Nobody laughed, nobody spoke. The Chairman put a motion to adjourn; it was carried, and there ended, at 3.13, a session the like of which has never been seen since the first national convention was called to order in 1832."

JAPANESE WOMEN GET BETTER LAW

New Legislation Prohibits Worst Forms of Night Work and Benefits Children

Improved labor legislation for women and children has recently been enacted in Japan.

As reported in the Japanese-American News, the main features of the laws are prohibition of child labor in any heavy work; the prohibition of employment of male workers under 15 years and females of any age for more than 12 hours in a single day; and the prohibition of the employment of male operatives under 15 and all females between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., except in cases when the execution of a contract is required.

"Yes," said the orator, "my address was a great hit. Why, they applauded me for five minutes after I sat down!"

"They was awful glad you was through, wasn't they, Pa?" said Tommy.—New York Times.

Press Sees Tremendous Gain For Women In Party Planks

Chicago Herald Says Prestige is Immeasurably Stronger—Other Papers Declare Retrogression Impossible and Congratulate Women Workers on Advance in Status of Cause

Newspapers throughout the country have been keen in their comment on the action taken by the two leading political parties of the country in regard to equal suffrage. The amount of space, as well as the tone of the editorials, indicate how thoroughly they believe that the suffrage planks of both the Republicans and the Democrats signify a tremendous advance for the cause of justice.

The Chicago Herald says editorially:

"As a result of the recent events equal suffrage goes before the country with its prestige immeasurably strengthened. Recent events indicating a setback for the movement, such as the adverse vote in Iowa, are seen to be mere incidents in a campaign which, as a whole, is steadily moving forward. They are the skirmishes which do not affect the main issue—events which merely mark the field where ultimate victory is assured.

"There has naturally been much discussion as to the terms in which the declarations of the two parties have been couched. Terms are important and significant, of course. But at this juncture the all-important thing is the recognition of the movement as it has never been recognized before by either of the great parties as a force to be reckoned with—as an element to be courted.

"Irrespective of the careful wording of the suffrage declarations in the platforms, there is no question that woman suffrage has won a great advance within the last few weeks. It has attained a position which furnishes a logical point of departure for a swifter progress in future."

The Huntington (Indiana) Press, in much the same vein, has this to add:

"The women of the country by forcing suffrage planks into the platforms of the great political parties have won a signal victory, and one of which they may well feel proud. Suffrage is coming, and is coming rapidly."

In referring to the Republican plank, the Fall River (Mass.) Herald says there is little chance for retrogression from the step taken. It comments as follows:

"Now one of the leading parties has formally endorsed the principle and halts only at the method of putting it into effect. Here is an undoubted advantage gained for the cause, one must admit, whatever may be his views on the issue. The campaign conducted by the suffragists has gained ground. It is now firmly entrenched in the Republican platform. The future is little likely to see any retrogression from this position. The movement will be forward, even if the advance is slow. This position has been won by forcing the suffrage issue upon the attention of thoughtful men who had not hitherto given it consideration. That line of appeal is promising of ultimate success."

The Indiana Daily Times says:

"Decidedly the women of the country have a right to feel encouraged as a result of their work at the Republican national convention last week. A national political party once more has been induced to take notice of the issue of equal rights. Votes for women has been written into the Republican national platform for the first time. It is to be admitted the suffrage plank adopted by the Republicans is tricky, and, in effect, is an affront to those who are sincerely concerned for the suffrage cause. Yet there is a signal triumph and ground gained in getting even the bare recognition of suffrage into the G. O. P. platform."

The Boston Transcript maintains that the Republicans adopted a plank because they feared the Democrats would if they did not and the Democrats introduced theirs because the Republicans already had adopted a plank. I claim that the G. O. P. endorsement is the more sincere of the two and trusts to the judgment of the women in the suffrage States to see this difference.

The Boston Herald, a conservative paper, sees an advance for democracy in the action of the parties for suffrage. It says editorially:

"The Herald's opinion is that this suffrage battle is about over, that such will be the pressure from the top, exerted by a large element of the electorate in 12 States, that the rest of the country will gradually surrender. The only thing that could prevent this would be the repeal of woman suffrage in some State where it already exists. We constantly hear talk of that, but we are, up to date, shy on returns. If this were a question to be voted on periodically, like the license question in Massachusetts, with one decision lasting until it was reversed, the ultimate outcome might well be in doubt. But the present arrangement is entirely jug-handled. Iowa, in voting the other day, rejected woman suffrage by a small plurality. Its action only postpones the issue. Had it adopted woman suffrage by an equally small plurality, that would have been on the books to stay, presumably through the centuries. At least, we have no record in this country of the withdrawal of privileges once granted. It seems to be the history of democracy the world over to move from one platform of liberality to another, taking up the sag, if there be any, by extra means."

The Public congratulates the Republicans on their progressive step, and in speaking of pledge-keeping adds:

"Although pledge-breaking is not so rare a crime as it should be among American legislators, yet the number who shrink from such a proceeding is nevertheless quite large. Fortunately the great majority in both parties may be depended upon to keep faith."

In a later editorial, the Indiana Daily Times says:

"This year the women may make a President. This year women voters have it in their power so to use their votes as to place ninety-one electoral votes in the column of one party or another. United, they may decide the election. It is easy to understand why political party leaders, formerly cold, now are friendly to women and permit the suffragists to present arguments to platform committees. It is safe to predict, following the national conventions of this year, that suffrage will go forward rapidly to general and final victory."

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says:

"It is with considerable satisfaction that we view the formal acceptance of the principle of equal suffrage by both of the great parties. We are not disposed to quarrel over the question as to how this injustice to women will be corrected, whether it shall be by means of action by the sepearate States, or through a federal constitutional amendment. There are sound reasons for preferring the achievement of the reform by the slower but surer method of State action. No doubt it will come in that way until nearly two-thirds of the States have enfranchised their women, and then the remaining States will have their reluctant hands forced by federal action. The

(Continued on page 206.)

Municipal suffrage has just been granted to the women of East Cleveland by a vote of two to one. The good news was telegraphed to the recent meeting of the National Suffrage Association, and from that time on the Ohio women were a proud and lofty delegation.

What the Suffrage Planks Mean

BOTH the Republican and Democratic parties have declared that they favor the extension of suffrage by the States to women.

They have made this statement, not as a general theory, but as a definite part of the political platform upon which they are to conduct their campaigns this year and for which they are to be responsible during the next four years.

The words that they "favor extending suffrage to women" cannot be considered as ornaments in the respective platforms. A platform is not made to be ornamental. It is made as a pledge.

That pledge means that when the Republican and Democratic parties launch their campaigns in South Dakota and West Virginia this year, they are in honor bound to use all of their influence through speakers, State chairmen, and representatives to have the equal suffrage amendment passed at the November election. They are in honor bound to make it clear throughout the length and breadth of those two States that they stand for the passage of that amendment enfranchising women.

A party pledge is as much a matter of honor to the group of men who make it as an individual pledge is to a gentleman. It is as binding upon the man who accepts its inclusion in a platform in becoming a candidate as if he had made a personal promise.

It is up to the political parties to make good their pledges to the women of the country, and it is up to President Wilson and Mr. Hughes to see that the faith is kept. Suffragists will hold them responsible.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

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ALL PARTIES FOR SUFFRAGE

The suffrage movement has made an immense stride forward, in the endorsement of the principle by both of the great national parties. As Mrs. Catt well says, the cause has been set forward twenty-five years.

The Republican platform says: "The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women."

The Democratic platform says: "We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of the country."

True, the Republican platform goes on to say that it "recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself," and the Democratic platform adds that suffrage should be extended to women "by the States"; but this is a small matter in comparison with the great fact that both parties declare women ought to have a vote. The principle is now conceded unanimously; the details of its application will work themselves out.

When any movement has won its way to the point of being endorsed in the platforms of all the parties, from the most conservative to the most radical, victory is fairly in sight. Opposition is still strong locally, but nationally its backbone is broken.

A farmer, walking through the woods with his young son, came one day upon a snapping turtle and cut off its head. When they came back by the same path a few hours later, the boy poked the severed head with a stick, and it snapped. "Why, father," he cried, "I thought the turtle was dead!" The farmer answered calmly, "He is dead, my son, only the critter hasn't got sense enough to know it." The opposition to equal suffrage will continue to snap and bite and put up a sharp fight locally, for some time yet; but it is a lost cause. The national leaders in all the parties know it, and the action taken at Chicago and St. Louis has advertised the fact to the rank and file from one end of the country to the other.

A. S. B.

ANOTHER BUBBLE PRICKED

The endorsement of woman suffrage by the National Republican and Democratic Conventions was a heavy blow to the anti-suffragists. They had come before the Resolutions Committees of both conventions and urged that no mention should be made of suffrage in the platforms.

Incidentally, it shows that the statesmen of the nation take no stock whatever in the assertions so persistently made by Eastern opponents of equal rights, that most of the women in the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage and would be glad to see it repealed. Republicans and Democrats alike were quite sure that most of the women who have suffrage believe in it, and that failure to endorse it would antagonize them.

As men outnumber women in all the enfranchised States, the action of the National Conventions also shows their belief that most of the men who have tried equal suffrage like it. For if it were popular with the women in the suffrage States but unpopular with the men, any party endorsing it would lose more votes in those States than it would gain.

A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

It was good generalship that gave a practical demonstration of women's earnest and widespread wish for the ballot to the most influential politicians of both parties, gathered from all over the country at Chicago and St. Louis. The parade in the rain at Chicago, and the "Golden Lane" at St. Louis, were an object lesson; and most people can take in truth more easily through the eye than through the ear.

While the launching of the so-called "woman's party" undoubtedly helped to convince Republicans and Democrats that they must do something for woman suffrage in their platforms, the action they took seems to show that they did not think a separate woman's party was likely to be a decisive factor in the coming elections, since both planks were worded in a way understood to be thoroughly unacceptable to the leaders of that party.

But the platform-builders may have builded better than some anti-suffrage editors suppose. Already both Republicans and Democrats are pointing out that affirming the right of a State to enfranchise its women is not denying the right of the nation to do so, and that to favor the extension of suffrage by States does not necessarily mean to oppose its extension by Federal amendment. The Susan B. Anthony amendment will be pressed in Congress more vigorously than ever; and we shall see what we shall see.

A. B. S.

JUST AS BEFORE

After fighting the adoption of the suffrage planks with all their might, the opponents of equal rights now claim that the suffragists have gained nothing, that they "remain just where they were before." We have gained two important endorsements which we did not have before. On the other hand, in regard to Iowa, about which the anti-suffragists are boasting so much, they do remain "just where they were before."

In Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, the Red Queen takes Alice by the hand, and they run for a long time as fast as they can, and then find themselves just where they were when they started. The queen tells Alice the country is moving so fast that people have to run with all their might in order to stand still. In Iowa the opponents of equal rights worked hard and spent an enormous amount of money, and they remain just where they were before. They have won a victory, but they have gained nothing that they did not already have. All the victories that they can ever hope to win are of the same stationary kind. Their utmost efforts only enable them to stay where they were before; they can never "get any forrarder." The suffragists have gained six States in four years. The antis have gained no new States in the last hundred years. The country is moving forward rapidly on the suffrage question, and the most extreme exertions of the conservatives in any State can only enable them to hang on to the "status quo"—and that with difficulty.

A. S. B.

THE TWO SUITORS

The National Republican and Democratic Conventions both of them bowed to necessity in adopting a woman suffrage plank; but the Republicans bowed the more gracefully, and they seem to be getting the lion's share of the women's gratitude.

With the Republicans, the battle over suffrage was fought out in the Resolutions Committee, behind closed doors. When the suffrage plank was read to the convention, it was adopted without opposition, and was received with more applause than anything else in the platform.

With the Democrats, the opponents of suffrage, defeated in the Resolutions Committee, carried the fight to the floor of the convention. There it led to an acrimonious discussion, in which the opponents did most of the talking, though on the final vote they were snowed under, more than four to one. In the debate, leading Democrats made diametrically opposite statements. One said President Wilson wanted the proposed plank adopted, another denied it; there were conflicting assertions as to what the plank meant; the motive of political expediency was emphasized too predominantly, even by the friends of the measure. Although its friends triumphed, most of the women went away from the Democratic convention indignant, while from the Republican convention they had gone away pleased.

The women of the suffrage States are in the position of an heiress with two suitors. She may suspect that both of them have an eye to her money, but if she overhears one of them telling his friends that the money is his sole motive for seeking her hand, it is bound to displease her. Some of the Democratic politicians, by their speeches at St. Louis, seemed to place their party in the attitude of the purely mercenary suitor. Political expediency weighed with the Republicans as well as the Democrats, in adopting the suffrage plank, but the Republicans handled the matter more tactfully. They did not publicly parade expediency as their sole motive.

Both parties have given the women good words in their platforms; but actions speak louder than words, and the women will now watch to see what they do in Congress, and what interpretation they put upon their respective suffrage planks.

A. S. B.

AS TO ADAM'S RIB

Governor Ferguson of Texas led the unsuccessful fight against woman suffrage in the National Democratic Convention. Among other things which had rather a mediaeval ring, he said that woman's subordinate status was settled by the method of her creation; she was made from a rib! Years ago an able preacher drew from this just the opposite moral. He said in substance:

"Woman was not taken from man's head, to be his ruler, nor from his foot, to be his inferior, but from his side, to be his comrade and his equal."

When the 831 delegates to the Methodist General Conference went on record for woman suffrage the other day with only six dissenting votes, they served notice upon Governor Ferguson that there is more than one way to interpret the scripture texts which he and men of his type have so long quoted to keep women in subjection. His interpretation is fast going out of date.

A. S. B.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR

As the Woman's Journal goes to press, this country is on the very brink of war with Mexico. No one imagines that the United States is in any serious danger from Mexico. Yet many thousands of men are suddenly and forcibly called from their work and their business, and sent to an unhealthy climate at the beginning of the hot season, while their families are left to suffer at home. The pay of a private on active service is only $18 a month. With the present high prices, how far will that go toward supporting a wife and children? Women differ among themselves on the Mexican question as on all other questions; but it will be strange if the events of these days do not lead to a great increase in the number of women who wish to vote.

A. S. B.

FARMERS ARE IN LUCK

The farmers of Australia are happy just now, in spite of the war—or rather, in this case, as a side result of the war. They have been rescued from the hands of the grain speculators.

The war has caused a great demand for wheat. A combine of grain dealers had planned to get control of Australia's wheat crop, and to secure the lion's share of the profits from it for themselves, instead of its going to the farmers. In America this is the usual thing. In Australia the government stepped in. It bought up the country's whole wheat crop, paying the farmers a good price for it at the time, and promising to pay them, in addition, the extra price that it gets when it sells the wheat, less the bare cost of handling it. The government is now proceeding to sell the wheat in the open market of the world, foreign and domestic.

At first the grain trust tried to stop it by urging their allies, the "shipping ring," to refuse transportation to government-owned grain. But the steamship companies did not dare. Martial law prevails in Australia, and if they refused to carry grain for the government at regular freight rates, the government could requisition their ships for transportation. So the grain combine in Australia, like the coal combine in New Zealand, had to surrender at discretion.

The farmers never got such prices for their wheat before. Almost the whole profit comes to them, instead of most of it going to a few middlemen; and the farmers now are openly saying that they wish the government would continue to sell their wheat for them in time of peace.

Gambling in foodstuffs is especially resented by the housewives. As Australia lies outside the immediate war zone and was not forced to take this action, it may have been due in part to the fact that in Australia the housewives have a vote.

A. S. B.

Woman has become fitted for a public servant in the highest sense, not only through the higher education, but through the education of public service. What she has been doing has fitted her for the ballot. The giving of equal suffrage will be only the registering of the fact that she has become fit.—Louis D. Brandeis.

NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND STATES

MASSACHUSETTS

To celebrate the victory of the suffrage planks in the platforms of the National Democratic and Republican parties a suffrage meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Boston E. S. A. combined in the celebration and welcomed delegates who were present at Chicago and St. Louis. Suffragists from all over the State were invited to meet at the State headquarters at 7 P. M. to join in a parade to the meeting.

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson presided and introduced as speakers Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Susan Brandeis, Mrs. Eileen Sullivan Coughlin and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Martin Hays of the Republican Party, Mr. George A. Goodwin of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Leo Harlow of the Democratic Party.

A jubilee meeting of the Massachusetts P. E. U. was held in Franklin Union, on Tuesday evening. The program was as follows: Cornet solo, Miss Rose Bower; violin solo, Miss Alberta Florence; Campaigning in Iowa, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald; The Legislature of 1916 as Seen by Working Women, Mrs. William Z. Ripley,; The Legislature of 1916 as Seen by Workingmen, Mr. William C. Franke, of the Chicago Suffrage Demonstration, Miss Anne Withington; The Republican Party and Woman's Suffrage; The St. Louis Suffrage Demonstration, Miss Mary Carson; The Democratic Party and Woman's Suffrage, Hon. Michael O'Leary, chairman Democratic State Committee; duet, Dr. Maud Haugh and Beryl Arnold, accompanist, Miss Worthen; violin solo, Miss Alberta Florence.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman will entertain the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the M. W. S. A. at luncheon on June 26 at her Brookline home. This is the last meeting of the season and plans will be made for the annual festival which will be held at the Copley-Plaza in November.

Mrs. John C. Lee of Wellesley has opened her estate for a suffrage outing to be held June 27 under the auspices of the Wellesley E. S. L. All suffragists of the Norfolk senatorial district are invited and are asked to bring friends. Each one will bring a basket lunch. Milk, coffee, ice cream and cake can be bought on the grounds. Suffrage matters will be discussed in the afternoon and reports from the two national conventions will be given. If June 27 should prove a bad day or even threatening the outing will be postponed until the first out and out good day.

CONNECTICUT

Three of the series of eight county conventions to be held during the summer have already taken place. The conventions are under the auspices of the C. W. S. A., but are arranged and managed each by the chairman of the county. The first to be held were the New Haven county convention, June 10, the Hartford county convention on the 15th, and the Windham county convention on the 17th in Putnam.

The weather was bad for all three conventions; but in spite of this drawback large and highly representative gatherings came together. Reports were given from the leagues in each town and also by suffrage workers from the towns that are not yet organized. At each convention there were addresses from members of the State Board—Mrs. Hepburn, the president, having been present at all three.

The immediate purpose of the conventions is to bring about the complete organization of every town in the State. Hopes are high that the Legislature in its coming session early next year will pass the suffrage amendment, and the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association intends to be fully ready for the popular vote.

Two more conventions are scheduled for next week—those of Fairfield county and Tolland county. The chairmen who have undertaken this important work are as follows: Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, New Haven county; Miss Mary Bulkley, Hartford county; Miss Rosamond Danielson, Windham county; Miss Ruutz-Rees, Fairfield county, and Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, Tolland county. The conventions for the remaining counties will be held in August.

MAINE

Laura E. Richards, the author, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, recently became a member of the Gardiner board of trade.

In a letter accepting the invitation she said:

"I wonder how many women belong to the board of trade of our city? I wonder if all the women merchants and saleswomen belong to it? Would it not be a good plan for them to do so? Women certainly play an important part in our merchant service and it would seem as if sharing in the responsibilities of the board of trade might be helpful to them and to it."

"SUFFRAGE BARGE" GOES TO ST. LOUIS

Twin City Suffragists Hold Enthusiastic Meetings on Way Down Mississippi River

The "suffrage barge" Quincy, decorated with banners and pennants, sailed from St. Paul Sunday morning, June 11, on its way to St. Louis for the Democratic convention. Scheduled to sail Saturday evening, the boat was 12 hours late on account of fogs, which changed the plans of suffragists in some of the towns along the route where they had planned meetings with speeches and bands.

The delegation of Minneapolis and St. Paul women was led by Mrs. David F. Simpson, president of the Hennepin County Association, and Mrs. A. E. Merrill and Mrs. W. M. C. Pyke, officers of that association.

The party was joined at Dubuque by Miss Nellie Merrill and at Davenport by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota State Association, both of whom had been at the Chicago meeting.

Very successful and enthusiastic meetings were held in the Minnesota towns of Winona, Wabasha and Redwing. More than one thousand people listened to Mrs. Simpson at the dock in Winona. So much interest was shown that she was obliged to speak twice.

In the Wisconsin and Iowa towns, which were passed in the night, flowers and fruit were left by the local suffragists. At Burlington and Keokuk delegations of suffragists met the barge and exchanged greetings. In Keokuk the women were holding a meeting, and learning of the approach of the boat, dismissed the meeting and came to the wharf in a body.

A good deal of interest was aroused on board the barge. At the request of the passengers two meetings were held in the bow of the boat and addressed by Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Ueland, Hon. William E. Lee, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1914, and Mr. Ray Farrington, former senator of Minnesota, enthusiastic supporters of suffrage, and Mr. Thomas Kane, a well known attorney in St. Paul and delegate to the Democratic convention, all spoke at these meetings. Altogether there were forty suffragists on board the barge.

The Minnesota delegation formed a part of the pleasant "Golden Lane" in St. Louis and also assisted in the evening demonstration.

On the return trip Mrs. Mary Weible and Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil of Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. H. G. Harrison of Minneapolis, who had gone from the Chicago meeting to St. Louis by rail, joined the party.

Woman suffrage can now sue either political party that doesn't support it for breach of promise, separate maintenance and alimony.—Chicago Herald.

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WANTS SCENARIOS TO AID SUFFRAGE

Detroit League Offers Four Prizes to Persons Devising Best Suffrage Movie Plot

Realizing the appeal of moving pictures, the Wayne County League for Equal Suffrage of Detroit is planning to use it in suffrage propaganda. The league offers four prizes of fifty, twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars for scenarios for one reel productions. The theme must deal with equal suffrage, but the contestants are free to treat the subject in any way they choose. Humorous treatment is desired as well as serious presentation. In fact, the only restriction is that the scenario must provide situations capable of one-reel presentation.

The judges are Leonard G. Shaw, special writer, Detroit Free Press; Ralph Holmes, dramatic editor, Detroit Journal; Ella May McCormick, dramatic editor, Detroit Times; George Stark, moving picture expert of the Kunsky theatres.

It is planned to have the prize scenario acted by local people in Detroit. The contest closes Sept. 1. "Help the cause of suffrage by sending in your scenario," says the League. "Do not hesitate because you have no experience. It is ideas we want rather than technique. Address Equal Suffrage League of Wayne Co., 135 Farmer street, Detroit, Mich."

NEW GAINS MADE IN W. VIRGINIA

Republicans Cheer and Sunday Schools and W. C. T. U. Endorse Suffrage Amendment

The campaign to secure an equal suffrage amendment is well under way in West Virginia, and prominent bodies within the State are coming forward, one after another, to take a definite stand on the question. The recent Republican State convention in Wheeling accorded Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Illinois the privilege of the platform for 30 minutes, and when she had finished, gave her one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a cause in the State. The chairman of the convention stated that if a vote had been called recording the convention in favor of equal suffrage, it would have carried overwhelmingly.

The last State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted a strong suffrage resolution without a single dissenting vote.

More than 2,000 delegates from every corner of the State at the last convention of the West Virginia Sunday School Association declared emphatically for suffrage. Miss Adella Potter, one of the State organizers, addressed the full convention. At the close the chairman, Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, called for the showing of hands in favor of the suffrage resolution, and nearly every hand went up.

On the other hand, the only organized opposition to suffrage comes from without the State—from Columbus, Ohio, the headquarters of the liquor organizations, and from Philadelphia and New York City, where headquarters are also located. These organizations are sending tons of "literature" into dry counties of West Virginia which declare that in those States where women now vote their votes have always been cast in favor of liquor. Into the few counties of the State where the sentiment is favorable to the cause of the saloon, these same organizations are sending also tons of "literature" which quotes facts and figures showing that the votes of women in those same States have always been cast against whiskey and the saloon.

It is believed that the people of West Virginia are too intelligent to be caught with any such political chaff as is being mailed to them from outside the State by organizations whose desire is to make void and of no effect the prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

CAFE INSPECTORS FIND NEGLECT

Out of 105 Restaurants Visited in Shopping District of New York, Three are "Fair"

A preliminary inspection of the restaurants and cafes in certain districts of New York City has brought to light general conditions of neglect and carelessness which are little short of appalling. That only three restaurants out of 105 situated in the uptown shopping district and about Wall street received the rating of "fair," and not one could be counted "good," carries some idea of the need for wholesale reform.

"Most of the restaurant managers apparently seem to have little or no regard for the fundamental sanitary requirements," said Chief Inspector Kearney at the close of his second day's work. "They permit their kitchens to swarm with flies; they are careless about garbage, and take no thought for the necessity of proper ventilation either for patrons or help."

A tour of eighty restaurants between 23d and 59th streets showed only one which could be graded "fair." This place was conducted by a woman and was found in the uptown shopping district. In another restaurant, where more than 3,500 persons take meals daily, the inspectors found unclean towels, unclean garments worn by employees, and large cans of meat in places where they were liable to contamination, as kitchen help in passing touched the meat with their aprons.

In a large hotel, one of the newest in the city, the inspectors discovered that but few of the 1,000 employees had their medical certificates showing that they had been examined by a physician of the Department of Health.

In the same hotel, too, the inspectors found an accumulation of garbage cans and rubbish in the basements, the walls and ceilings of the basements in bad repair, and edibles not emptied from dirty boxes. In addition it was seen that notices directing the help to wash their hands before touching the food to be prepared had not been posted.

In enforcing the regulations for clean restaurants wouldn't it be good for New York and other cities to have the voices of the women?

DENIES DANGER OF MISS MAZARYK

Wife of Austrian Consul Says Bohemian Woman Has Only Preliminary Trial

Mrs. Ernest Ludwig, wife of the Austro-Hungarian consul in Cleveland, O., writes us that the statements lately published in The Woman's Journal and elsewhere about the case of Alice Mazaryk are seriously incorrect. She says her husband got in touch with his country's Foreign Office through Washington, D. C., and received the following wireless message from the Austro-Hungarian State Secretary, Baron Burian:

"May 2. Preliminary trial against Alice Masaryk is pending. All other rumors without any foundation."

Mrs. Ludwig adds:

"A preliminary trial, according to the procedure in Austrian courts, is a preliminary investigation, which does not necessarily mean that a real trial will be held at all. Austria-Hungary is in a state of war, and it is quite natural that the Department of Justice and other central authorities should examine all cases of persons who may be under suspicion of being connected with plots against the safety of the country. But Austria-Hungary has given such a splendid exhibition of her magnanimity during this war even towards her enemies who are prisoners of war (witness that more than 50,000 Russian war prisoners have applied for citizenship papers, because they so enjoy their captivity and the kind treatment accorded to them) that Miss McDowell's assertion about Miss Mazaryk's being in danger of death because she is the daughter of her father is preposterous. Miss Mazaryk was a teacher at the Women's Lyceum in Prague, and has been promoted during the war, which does not exactly indicate that the Austrian government believes her to be guilty of a capital crime.

"Her father, who has always been a political agitator at home, is, of course, a traitor. He is at present in London. It is, however, absurd to state that he had to flee from his country because he refused to enlist in the army against Servia. The military age limit in Austria-Hungary up to a very short time ago was 42. During the war the so-called 'Landsturm" age limit was raised to 50. Nobody can be called on beyond that age. Professor Mazaryk, being about 66, was exempt. He fled because he was in league with Russian and Servian government authorities, and was fearful that his conspiracy would be found out. I trust that you will publish my letter and call upon Miss McDowell to retract her statements.

"If we suffragists want to start a worthy propaganda in connection with the war, why not make an effort to send milk to the starving babies in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Poland, instead of stirring up sentiment against a country with which the United States has entertained friendly relations during all times in history?"

PRESS SEES BIG GAIN IN PLANKS

(Continued from page 203.)

important thing, however, which we would seek to lay stress upon here is that the justice and logic of the situation have forced from both Republican and Democratic parties a clean-cut acknowledgement that to make sex a bar to the right to vote is unjust and indefensible. The rightfulness and justice of the demands of women to be admitted to full citizenship with men is now acknowledged by the two parties, one of which will dominate affairs for the next four years, and the advance of the cause will proceed with increased speed and effectiveness because this great victory has been won."

The Topeka Capital says:

"The plank for woman suffrage is a tremendous reminder of Republicanism's early days, when its mind was open to new ideas, responsive to every pulse-beat of liberty, hospitable to liberal thought, the champion of progress. This great plank advertises that the time has gone by of pussy-footing, timid, calculating platform-writing that at times has discredited the sincerity of political parties."

Says the Springfield Republican editorially:

"Advocates of the Susan B. Anthony amendment changing the national constitution would have been pleased, of course, to have had the Republican and Democratic platforms declare for it. But all woman suffragists will agree that the woman suffrage cause has been given a tremendous impetus by the action which both conventions actually took. The official utterances of the two great parties, following the close result in the Iowa elections, are eloquent testimony to the continuing progress of the movement. Great strides have been taken in four years, and that the goal is still far ahead is difficult to imagine. All six of the national political parties have now declared for equal suffrage."

WOMEN REFUTED ALL OBJECTIONS

Met All Arguments in East Cleveland Against Municipal Vote and Proposition Carried

Under the home rule clause of Ohio's new constitution, cities can make their own charters When East Cleveland appointed a commission to draft a new constitution, women asked for the municipal vote. The commissioners said it would be unconstitutional. Then Miss Florence Allen, a woman lawyer, drew up a brief on that subject—a brief so convincing that after reading it the commissioners gave up that objection. Then they said there was no sufficient demand for it among women. The well-organized suffragists went out, and in a few hours secured a petition signed by 1,400 East Cleveland women; and the commissisoners gave up that objection, too. By this time they were getting converted; but they said that if they put a municipal suffrage clause into the new charter they were afraid it might defeat the charter. The women said, "Submit it as a separate clause." The commissioners said that this would not be constitutional; but the suffragists hunted up an opinion rendered by the Ohio Supreme Court some time ago, to the effect that one proposed clause in a new charter might be submitted separately. It was the liquor men who had secured this opinion, in regard to a liquor clause. They had not foreseen that the precedent would be used by the suffragists.

All difficulties thus cleared away, the proposition was submitted to the voters, and carried triumphantly. Ohio will now have an object lesson that woman suffrage does not have any of the horrible results predicted from it; and the example of East Cleveland is expected to spread.

"Which is more womanly,—to vote for clean water for the whole city, or to sit at home and buy costly bottled water for your own children, not caring for others?"—Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHICAGO PARADE

Pennsylvania Had Notable Section, Including Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Arthur Brisbane

The women's liberty bell, which played an important part in the Pennsylvania campaign last year, proved a feature of the Chicago parade and was cheered by thousands along the entire route. The expense of sending the bell to Chicago was borne by the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of which Wilmer Atkinson, of Philadelphia, is president.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, in relating the spirit of the suffragists marching in the rain, says:

"While Mrs. George A. Dunning, drenched by the rain, marched at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation carrying one of our yellow and black slogans, without even a sheltering umbrella, a woman stepped from the curb and asked if she might march with the delegation. Greeted cheerily and asked her name, she replied that she was Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

"Mrs. Pinchot marched with the Pennsylvania delegation to the end of the route.

"A few blocks farther on a man stepped from the throng and said:

"'Good for you! This is the spirit we need more of. May I go along, just a block or two?'

"He also was greeted as a real man, and when asked who he was said: 'Arthur Brisbane.'"

Additional new chapters of the National College Equal Suffrage League have been organized at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin; the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Va.; and Hunter College, New York City.

I would have the power and virtue of the State made up of men and women together. Women would receive more respect, greater admiration than they do now. There would be a real sense of companionship.—Judge W. H. Wadhams (N. Y.)

Want Dubuque Vote Thrown Out of Canvass In Iowa

Men's Suffrage League Desires Elimination Of County's Verdict Because Of Fraudulent Tactics—Official Figures Now Give Opposition 10,000 Majority

"Woman suffrage may yet win in Iowa," said a dispatch of June 14 from Dubuque to the Mason City (Iowa) Times.

A telegram received from the State Press Chairman, Mrs. Rose Geyer, on Wednesday, as the Woman's Journal went to press said:

"Official canvass gives majority of 10,346 against suffrage. Total vote cast 335,702. Suffragists going ahead with plans for new campaign."

While everybody at this writing probably concedes that Iowa has not won, the following account from the Times clearly indicates that the outcome of the Iowa campaign was not based on honest and honorable returns. The whole story may never be pieced together, but if it is, the chances are that it will make converts to equal suffrage by the wholesale. For instance, we learn from Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald, who campaigned in Iowa, that in many polling places in Council Bluffs the supply of suffrage ballots gave out long before the polls closed. An attempt was made to borrow blank ballots from neighboring precincts, but the answer was "All out ourselves." How general this kind of fraudulent practice was throughout the State no one will know until the final story is written.

In the meantime this account is illuminating:

"A movement was started this afternoon by members of the Men's Suffrage organization to have the entire Dubuque County vote on suffrage thrown out because of large discrepancies discovered by the county supervisors this afternoon when they canvassed the returns submitted by the election judges.

"Dubuque County gave anti-suffrage a majority of more than 5,000 votes. The total majority of votes given the antis in the entire State was less than 5,000. Thus, if the Dubuque County returns are disqualified, woman suffrage will have a few hundred votes to spare.

"In several precincts in the county the judges failed even to tally the suffrage ballots. In several other cases the wrong totals were found, and in one precinct, and a small one, too, the supervisors discovered that the suffragists had been robbed of 150 votes."

A dispatch of June 13 to the Mason City Globe-Gazette says:

"Down in the southwest corner of the State they are not ready to admit that suffrage has been defeated, and some of the leaders here are watching the official count in the counties, with hope that the cause is not yet lost.

"Page county, which has been counted as giving the women but 400 majority in the returns as tabulated thus far, gave practically 1,000 for it, according to advices received here. Fremont County was not included at all in the count as made up here, and suffrage is reported to have carried two to one in that county."

The arrest at one of the smartest restaurants in Petrograd of a group of prominent merchants on a charge of white slavery has exposed plots against war refugees which had been made. They planned to take advantage of the deplorable situation of women and girls refugees by seizing them and forcing or persuading them to leave Russia for various foreign countries, where they would be met and conveyed to the principal towns by white slave agents.

We are so used to the effects on women of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does.

Jonathan's Night Shirt is a propaganda play which can make money for any suffrage league.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Suffrage Leaders Criticize Democrats For Confusion

Mrs. Catt Says Speeches In Convention Showed Attempt To Hoodwink Women With Ambiguous Phrases—Both Associations Plan Campaign on Congress

Suffragists who were present during the debate on the floor of the convention at St. Louis last week were disgusted at an apparent insincerity on the part of some of the Democratic leaders.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, called a special meeting of the national board and later issued the following statement:

"No suffragist who was present at the convention today could misinterpret either the speeches or the action taken by the Democratic party in adopting the alleged woman suffrage plank in its national platform.

"The Democrats admitted freely in their speeches that 'political exigency' demanded 'some kind of a suffrage plank,' and they thought to hoodwink the women by a jumble of words that were designed to meet the situation, but in no sense succeeded.

"The so-called suffrage plank which they adopted after bursts of eloquence that were far more frank than intelligent cannot be expected to win the presidential campaign for them. But it may well be expected to win the antagonism of millions of men and women voters in all parts of the country.

"If this plank adopted today is the President's choice, the world may justly accuse him of descending to the tricks of the cheapest politician in order to bid for votes by flaunting a plank that may be interpreted in as many ways as there are people."

Mrs. Catt also sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Inasmuch as Governor Ferguson of Texas and Senator Walsh of Montana made diametrically opposite statements in the Democrat convention today in regard to your attitude toward the suffrage plank adopted by the convention, we apply to you directly to state your position on the plank and give your precise interpretation of its meaning."

Both the National Association and the Congressional Union are planning an immediate campaign in Washington working toward the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"We shall return to Washington as quickly as possible," said Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party. "We are going to give the Democratic Congress one more chance to make good before adjournment. If it does not see fit to pass a constitutional amendment, war will follow.

"Some of the Democratic leaders pretend to see a declaration for national suffrage in the plank they have given us. I do not so interpret it. But we shall give Congressional leaders every chance to read that interpretation into it if they want to."

The ability of women as bankers seems to have caused much astonishment. "If anyone had told us," says an authority on banking, "twelve months ago that women would have so distinguished themselves, we would have smiled." Now the "American Banker" for May 20 reports that a woman won first prize in the examinations on the Gilbart Banking and Financial Lectures at Kings College, London, and "the achievement was the more remarkable since this is the first year that either the lectures or examinations have been open to women." When Katherine Stinson offered to fly for the U. S. Army, General Funston "just smiled," until she told him that some of his aviators were her pupils. When the first appeal for endorsement of woman suffrage was made to the Democratic national convention at Tammany Hall on July 4, 1868, it was read by the secretary "amid jeers and laughter." Now a Democratic national convention has cheered the acceptance of a suffrage plank.

"I voted against suffrage," said a Republican committeeman as he viewed the parade in Chicago, according to the Topeka Capital. "I never will again. Where can you find a body of men who would have the courage in the face of such a storm, of sickness or even death, that would have braved what these women have today? Men would have postponed the parade. The women mean business. I'm for them."

As we predicted, all the anti-suffrage candidates for the Republican nomination "got left." Besides other objections to them, no party could venture to ask the support of the women voters in the twelve suffrage States for men with such a record on the question as Root, Weeks, Lodge, etc.

IOWA PRESS ON RECENT BALLOT

Des Moines Tribune Points Out That Opposition Won by Wet River Districts

The Des Moines Tribune points out as of chief significance the fact that the entire majority against suffrage in the recent Iowa referendum was contained in the "wet" river counties.

"All of the counties bordering on the Mississippi gave a majority of 13,095 in the negative.

"Suffrage carried Iowa, outside the river counties, by approximately 9,000.

"Sixteen counties in Iowa, which were wet up to the first of last January, when statutory prohibition went into effect, went against equal suffrage by 16,000 majority. The remainder of the State, including only four counties which had been wet, went for suffrage by 11,000 majority.

"This is sufficient to show the alignment that defeated the amendment.

"There is some satisfaction to the women who devoted themselves so courageously and energetically to winning the State to realize that they were beaten only through the unanimity with which the former liquor strongholds of the State opposed them.

"But it is not fair to these counties to charge their position wholly to organized liquor influence. Most of these former wet counties are populated by foreign-born citizens, who have brought with them a different idea of the relation of women to the affairs of the State than is held by native American stock, and by the large Scandinavian population which went so strongly in favor of equal suffrage. They voted their inherited and native sentiments."

The Sioux City Journal says: "In coming within 5,000 votes of carrying Iowa for their constitutional amendment the equal suffragists scored a moral victory. While failure to put over the amendment must mean a five-year delay in attaining the suffrage ideal here, the advertising value of the near victory may be estimated largely in excess of its cost in time and money. Open-minded observers do not try to conceal conviction that, barring now unforeseen developments, the next suffrage campaign in Iowa will be successful."

"The credit of the State of Washington would be rated by Bradstreet as GAA," says the president of the National Council of Women Voters. "The Evergreen State has not one farthing of bonded indebtedness. Even the enormous sums annually spent for public improvements and institutions are easily met by the taxable wealth of the $1,031,277,499, with a tax rate of $7 per thousand."

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Big Demonstration Staged In St. Louis Despite Heat

Delegates Cheer as They Pass Through "Golden Lane"—Sun Has No More Terrors For Suffragists Who Want Plank Than Chicago Rain

The sweltering sun of St. Louis had no more terror for suffragists than the driving rain of Chicago.

Throughout the heat of the late morning and noon of June 14 from 6,000 to 8,000 women formed a long lane of yellow through which the Democratic delegates passed from the Jefferson Hotel to the convention hall. On both sides of Locust street they arranged a demonstration as picturesque as the Chicago one was brave.

The effectiveness of the mile-long scene was shown by the attitude of the Democratic delegates themselves. However much they may have been prejudiced against equal suffrage at the beginning of their march, they could not continue the entire distance without being impressed. By the time they reached the striking tableau on the steps of the art museum, every State delegation burst into cheers. The Pennsylvania delegation scored by ordering its band to play a tune and singing, "We are for you, we are for you, you're a brave little band."

All along the route on the blistering hot pavement were women who had come from all parts of the country to ask the Democratic party for favorable action on the question of their enfranchisement. The practically solid line of women, garbed in white dresses, with yellow sashes over their shoulders and carrying yellow umbrellas, stretched for fourteen blocks. Many were already women voters and carried banners inscribed to that effect. A number of men were also in the line.

The biggest sign that faced the delegates bore the words, "Put this in the Democratic platform." Below this was a long pine plank on which were written the words, "Woman suffrage."

The hundreds of delegates and alternates who marched through the two rows of yellow often broke ranks to greet friends among the suffragists.

The women sat down occasionally to rest, taking turns with camp stools.

A parade of five cars, in which were the National and State Boards, the City Committee and parade marshals, was held. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw wore her college cap and gown, which varied the monotony of yellow and white with very good effect.

The climax of the demonstration was the tableau. With an immense yellow curtain for a background the political status of women was pictured in a triangular formation on the art museum steps.

Ranged about a Goddess of Liberty figure, impersonated by Mrs. David N. O'Neil, of St. Louis, were thirteen women dressed in white representing the twelve enfranchised States and Alaska.

Further down the steps on either side were two other groups—one, dressed in gray, representing States in which there is partial suffrage for women, and the other, dressed in deep black with shackles on their wrists, representing the States in which women have no political freedom.

Other women, at the base of the triangle, represented the suffrage countries of Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Finland, Norway and the Isle of Man.

Despite the heat two of the figures wore fur-trimmed garments to carry out the symbolism, and one carried a pair of ice skates swung over her shoulders, causing some amusement to the crowd.

The demonstration lasted from 10 o'clock until noon.

Women from the enfranchised States spoke on downtown streets that night. As a climax to the meetings an American flag was run up under the glare of a strong searchlight while the women sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Frank Scott of Los Angeles, who was a delegate, was most enthusiastic about the demonstration. He had an interesting conservation with Philip Moss of St. Louis, who holds strong anti views, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The very best women in California are the ones who go to the polls, and they see to it that women know who are to be voted for," said Mr. Scott. "California is more than satisfied with the result, and would under no circumstances take the franchise away from women."

Congressional Union members rode in an automobile decorated with yellow and purple, displaying a banner upon which was inscribed "We Demand the Suffrage Amendment."

"Was your garden a success last year?"

"Very much so. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

ARKANSAS WOMAN RULES TAX PLAN

Mrs. Roussan, Elected by Acclamation, Presides at Meeting Which Raises $19,000

A woman, Mrs. Ada L. Roussan, elected by acclamation, presided at a meeting of the taxpayers of Mississippi County, Ark., in Osceola last week to devise a plan to increase the country revenue.

Mrs. Roussan is the editor and proprietor of the Osceola Times. Her paper is noted for the vigor, fearlessness and high idealism with which it discusses public affairs, and it is said that it has more real and substantial reforms to its credit than any county paper in Arkansas. Mrs. Roussan is a good parliamentarian.

It was decided to raise a fund of $25,000. In a few minutes $19,000 was subscribed.

CASE PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE

Four Groups of Women Speak in Hearing Before Democratic Platform Builders

After the plea for votes had been made in the morning by means of the Golden Lane, the various suffrage organizations laid plans for approaching the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic party. Four sets of interests attacked the problem in this order:

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, the National Woman's Party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Southern States Conference brought a third plank before the committee. It was a States' rights plank. The woman's party asked the passage of a federal amendment in order that the question might be submitted to the States.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in presenting the National American Association's plank, declared the women were united in their demand for suffrage, divided only on policy, and served notice that the States' rights plank did not go far enough to suit the great majority of women of the country. Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's party, presented the argument of woman's organized vote against the party blocking suffrage.

The hearing was well attended and exceedingly interesting. The women argued their case well. Several women delegates to the convention spoke for suffrage.

A woman will be a member of the committee to notify Vice-President Marshall of his nomination. Mrs. George V. Ormsby of Oakland was elected by the California delegation to the Democratic vice-presidential committee. Mary Foy of Los Angeles was elected a member of the credentials committee.

At the meeting of the Woman's Party at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, June 6, Allen Benson represented the Socialist party. His name was unintentionally omitted from the list of speakers in The Woman's Journal's account last week.

At the End of the Golden Lane

—Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The tableau at the demonstration in St. Louis on the steps of the art museum.

WHITMAN SPEAKS OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Tells Smith Girls Women Must Have Share in Solution of State Problems

Governor Whitman of New York discussed equal suffrage to some extent in his address on Tuesday before the graduating class of 331 young women of Smith College.

He said that in order to look after the home and the children, women must be permitted to have a voice in the control of the State and in the solution of common problems. "The fight for equal rights should not mean that women are to act like men," he said. "The masculinization of women is as vicious in its consequence as would be the femininization of men. . . .

"Women instinctively recoil from war. This horror may prove the wise and necessary balance that the occasion demands. It is women who are peculiarly fitted to insist upon the maintenance of the sane medium between the two extremes of pacifism and militarism."

If anyone still fancies that Southern women are not practical enough to be trusted with a vote, he should have seen how splendidly all the arrangements had been made for the great suffrage demonstration in St. Louis.

THE GOLDEN LANE

Citizen and Democrat
Marching down the Golden Lane
'Neath the eyes of Mrs. Catt
Marching down the Golden Lane,
Marching out to nominate
Wilson for their candidate.
How the Democrats did hate
Marching down the Golden Lane!

Silence! My, but it did talk
Marching down the Golden Lane.
Fast the delegates did walk
Marching down the Golden Lane
But they couldn't get away
From the "Women's Votes" display,
They'll recall for many a day
Marching down the Golden Lane!

Barnes was there and Major, too,
Marching down the Golden Lane,
Wondering what they ought to do,
Marching down the Golden Lane.
Didn't dare to look around,
Kept their eyes close to the ground,
Like that old Missouri hound,
Marching down the Golden Lane.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LAST LAUGHS

"The telephone is a great social factor."

"You bet! We wouldn't have called on the people next door at all if we hadn't wanted to use their telephone."—Boston Evening Transcript.

"Why are taxes so high this year?" demanded the indignant citizen.

"Will you consider it confidential if I tell you?" whispered the clerk in the county treasurer's office.

"Yes, sir."

"We need the money."

"Ex-Congressman Flubdub wants a little writeup," remarked the magazine publisher. "What shall we say about him?"

"What did he ever do?"

"Nothing."

"Say he upheld the best traditions of Congress." — Kansas City Journal.

A man noted for his forgetfulness decided one cold morning that he would be more comfortable if he were to wear two pairs of socks. All day he complained that one of his feet was very cold. When he undressed at night he found three socks on one foot and only one on the other.

"Now some scientific sharp says there are styles in emotions."

"I believe it. I know some people who always wear their dignity ruffled." — Courier-Journal.

A woman entered a trolley car rather out of breath and presenting a singular appearance, for instead of a hat she was balancing a huge basket on her head with as much ease as if it had been her Sunday bonnet. She sat down with the basket gracefully poised on her head.

"All fares, please," said the conductor. "And I shall want five cents for that there basket, ma'am."

"Get away with you," she said. "Do you charge anything for ladies' hats?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then get on with your work. This here basket is a-going to be my hat."—Boston Post.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 26 | SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1916 | FIVE CENTS

Democratic Plank Adopted By Big Vote

Convention Goes Into Uproar As It Comes Out For Suffrage 888½ to 181½

Question Chief Topic of St. Louis Convention and Goes to Debate on Floor for First Time in History—All Political Parties Now Stand for Votes for Women—Unprecedented Scenes at Coliseum

The Democratic party through its national convention declared itself in favor of equal suffrage last week, and asked the States to give women the ballot upon the same terms as men. Every political party is now on record for the enfranchisement of women.

For the first time in history equal suffrage came to a debate on the floor of a national convention of one of the major political parties and for the first time the question arose as the convention's chief topic of discussion. The St. Louis declaration, coming just a week after the one in Chicago by the Republicans, may well go down in history as a climax in the suffrage movement in the country.

The suffrage plank was adopted over the heads of a combination of wets and conservatives, who attempted to swing the convention into a non-committal stand. Prominent among these men was "Jim" Nugent of New Jersey and men who expressed the wishes of "Joe" Bailey of Texas and "Tom" Taggart of Indiana. Their minority report was defeated 888½ to 181½ amid the most stirring scenes of the entire convention.

Contest Rages All Night

Conflicting reports as to the nature of the suffrage plank emanated from St. Louis all week. On Thursday night, however, the Resolutions committee began threshing out the final draft. The suffrage plank was not reached until along about 3 o'clock Friday morning, and the process of platform building was suspended while the contest raged. The sleepy committeemen became wide awake, their voices rose high and could be heard in the corridors of the Planters' Hotel, where the committee held its session, and even in the street below the open windows of the conference room. Meanwhile out in the corridors all night long waited representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union.

The National Association asked for a blanket endorsement of equal suffrage. A plank along these lines was defeated 24 to 20. The Congressional Union asked for an endorsement of the nation-wide suffrage amendment. In spite of the fact that the plea had good backing in the sub-committee, it was defeated, 40 to 4.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada and Representative John E. Raker of California are said to have spoken for it. Most of the members of the Resolutions Committee thought there should be some declaration on the suffrage issue, some of them because they felt that political expediency demanded it. Finally the committee fell back on what is said to have been President Wilson's suggestion, and a plank declaring for suffrage by State action was adopted 25 to 20.

Opposed by "Wet" Bosses

Arrayed in unalterable opposition to this plank was the group of committeemen led by Jim Nugent of New Jersey, Senator Smith of South Carolina, former Repre-Representative Bartlett of Georgia, Stephen B. Fleming of Indiana, Governor Ferguson of Texas and Governor Stanley of Kentucky.

Nugent is the man who led the fight against suffrage for the liquor interests in the New Jersey campaign last fall. Ferguson, in conjunction with the notorious "Joe" Bailey, had already beaten a suffrage plank in the Texas State Democratic platform. Fleming was working hand in glove with Taggart, the liquor boss of Indiana. Stanley throughout the last Kentucky Legislature worked with the representatives of the "wets" against a suffrage amendment.

Present Minority Report

These men in desperation determined to carry a minority report to the floor of the convention. This report, innocent enough in its wording, declared simply:

"The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several States in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in the several States of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

The report was signed by Ferguson, Bartlett, Nugent and Fleming.

In behalf of this report they prepared to arrange a demonstration on the floor.

The Resolutions Committee adjourned at 7.15 A. M. The waiting women learned the decision and went away silently to report. Within an hour the suffragists also were busy preparing for the final fight on the floor.

The morning session of the convention opened shortly after 11 o'clock. After a preliminary speech by Senator Reed of Missouri, Senator Stone, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, brought forward the platform. Haggard and worn from the loss of sleep, he explained that he was too tired to read it, and Senators Hollis and Walsh took turns at it. When the suffrage plank was reached, the galleries started a demonstration. Prolonged cheers, applause and whistling followed its reading, which was emphasized by Senator Hollis. Men led the demonstration.

When the reading was finished, Senator Stone moved the adoption of the platform.

There were some cries of "Vote it down!" There were other cries of "Shut up!"

A stir ran over the hall as Martin M. Lomasney of Boston arose to amend the platform.

Everyone thought he referred to the suffrage plank, and a large number of delegates simultaneously rose to the point of order that remarks were not in order at this time. His resolution, however, turned out to be for Irish independence and not for women's, and the convention subsided with a laugh.

Immediately Governor Ferguson of Texas presented the minority report, for which he was given 30 minutes.

Ferguson Attacks Plank

The New York Times correspondent describes Mr. Ferguson as "the forlorn hope leader of conservatism," and says that he "gives the impression of being eloquent, without being eloquent at all. He argued that the Democratic tradition of one hundred years, the Jef-

The Democratic Plank

We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

Fredrikke S. Palmer.

Party Favors Extending Ballot Through States

"Jim" Nugent, Ferguson and Taggart Forces Carry Minority Report to Delegates, Jeer Speakers, Unsettle Senator Stone, Are Lashed Into Silence by Pittman and Walsh and Roundly Beaten on Final Vote

fersonian tradition, required that the States be left alone to settle their own suffrage questions in their own way, without advice or suggestion from outside.

The wording of the majority plank, he declared, was a presumptuous recommendation to the States on how to form their electorates.

"Don't say to the world that you are afraid to meet this issue," he said. "It is a question you have got to meet. Be honest and brave enough to declare your honest conviction upon a fundamental principle. Do you believe the State of Washington should tell Mississippi what suffrage law it should pass? If you do, you should join the party Alexander Hamilton founded and cease to make pretenses to belonging to the party of Thomas Jefferson. I appeal to you to decide it, not as a question of political expediency, but as a matter of conscience and right."

Ferguson abused not only women but the Democratic leaders in his efforts to stem the suffrage tide.

"The majority plank is not the belief, not the conviction of the Democratic party," he said, "and in the desire to secure a little political advantage, this fatal surrender of Democratic principles is made. The crux of the whole situation is that we were told if we did not adopt the majority proposal we might lose three or four Western States."

He said that President Wilson would not be "intimidated" by a few hundred militant suffragettes. He declared that the party should come out "squarely and sincerely" on the issue, meaning by that that they should adopt the minority report. He asked the delegates to "show yourselves free and brave enough to vote your honest convictions."

The agitation for equal suffrage, Governor Ferguson said, was sweeping over the country when "the women should be performing the functions for which God Almighty intended her."

This remark and others like them brought hisses from the gallery.

Then it was that the Democratic leaders made the mistake which put them in a light which has seriously challenged their sincerity.

Stone Temporizes With Antis

Senator Stone of Missouri, who has never been more than a half-hearted suffragist at best, attempted to temporize with the opposition. The most charitable thing that can be said of Mr. Stone is that he was worn out for loss of sleep. Despite his responsible position as chairman of the Resolutions Committee, he made a rambling, almost incoherent reply to Governor Ferguson, in which he was continually interrupted from the floor.

He read the original plank and the substitute, and explained that the difference was only that the original pledged the party to suffrage, but only through the States.

"Doesn't it sound like that?" asked Stone.

"No," said a New Jersey delegate. "It sounds like the Democratic convention is to approve a recommendation that the State already has voted against."

Before Senator Stone had gone far, he was being bombarded by questions from the floor. There were cries from the anti-suffrage delegates of "That's not fair," and "We don't want it!"

One of the hecklers, Judge Moore of Ohio, fired this question at him:

"Your State, Missouri, has voted woman suffrage down. So has my State, Ohio. If we adopt this plank, when the question next comes up in Missouri and Ohio, will not you and I be committed to the support of suffrage by this plank?"

"I don't think that is correct," answered Mr. Stone vaguely. "This is an expression of the Democratic Party, and it recommends and espouses the idea that suffrage should be controlled by the States."

Stone Howled Down

An uproar followed Senator Stone's assertion that Missouri does not want suffrage.

"Yes, yes, we do!" a woman cried from a balcony, waving a yellow pennant over the heads of the delegates.

Prominent among the jeerers was the irrepressible "Jim" Nugent.

The impression which Senator Stone gave was one of hesitating insincerity, of political mercenariness. The convention practically howled him down, and he made way at last for Senator Key Pittman of Nevada.

Pittman Takes Up Cudgels

Although he voted in the Senate against the nation-wide suffrage amendment, Pittman is said to have fought through the night in the committee for a plank proposing a federal amendment.

He said his discussion was based on the standpoints of "Americanism and humanity."

"There are those here who would let the ignorant immigrant vote before he can read or write, because that immigrant can be herded to the polling places and serve their selfish interests," he exclaimed.

From the Texas delegation and other anti-suffrage centres arose jeers and howls, and for a while the young Nevada Senator was unable to go on. When at last he could be heard again he turned to face the Texas standard and said, with biting emphasis:

"Are you men, who are so bravely, so loudly cheering every denunciation of women—"

Cries of rage burst out, and Pittman did not attempt to go on with his sentence.

"Sit down!" "Back to Reno!" howled the Texans. Pittman stood silent, waiting for the yells to die down, and when they did he completed the sentence with great deliberation and with the same biting emphasis:

"—afraid to listen to a man" (with heavy stress on the word 'man') "say anything in their behalf?"

Women in Galleries Cheer

"At this," says the New York Times account, "a shrill, high cheer broke from the galleries. It was the cheer of thousands of women. They were standing up, waving flags and handkerchiefs. Yellow parasols broke out all over the galleries like giant sunflowers and waved and bobbed as their owners shouted. It was the first time that one of the great cheering demonstrations of a National Convention had been a women's cheer, the first time that the gallery menace to a National Convention had ever been a women's menace. It will not be the last; that seemingly was the thought that flashed into the minds of the Texans. They looked up at the galleries and sank into their seats, silenced, and, if that may be safely said of a Texan, cowed. They and their co-believers in other delegations made no further attempt to yell Pittman down. He watched them with a smile of amusement for a moment to see if they contemplated any further demonstration and then went on in a satisfied way with the rest of his speech."

"For all your desire to kill the intelligent vote in this country," he said, still looking over at Texas and not changing his emphasis, "you can't do it by trying to beat anybody down in a Democratic Convention. These gentlemen may not believe that their mothers and their sisters and their daughters have the same great brain power that they possess."

There were more cheers from the galleries, deepened by men's voices on the floor; more flag-waving, more bobbing of yellow parasols — "but," finished Pittman, "there are hundreds of thousands of women in the sweatshops of New York and Chicago that have no fathers and brothers to vote for them."

A little later the Texans and their anti-suffrage allies broke out with more cheers and yells, which were met by counter-cheers from the women in the galleries. Pittman stopped talking, and Senator John Sharp Williams, to whom Chairman James had relinquished the gavel, stepped forth and pounded it hard.

Senator Williams's Rebuke

"The interruptions of unruly and disorderly persons on the floor," he said angrily, "will not be taken out of the time of the speaker."

The unruly and disorderly persons referred to were the anti-suffrage delegates. It was another way of saying that the convention would stay in session until Pittman had finished his speech. It was so understood, and after that there was no further attempt to howl him down, though there were yells when he said, again addressing the Texas delegation, "I want to know whether you would not give your mother the right to vote."

Senator Pittman's speech is characterized by the Philadelphia Press correspondent as "the most brilliant and the only sincere speech in the long debate."

There was an enthusiastic demonstration when he finished. A woman in the upper gallery waved long ribbons of "golden lane" bunting, and gold became almost as predominant for a while as red, white and blue had been during the discussions of "Americanism."

Walsh Makes Expediency Appeal

If Senator Pittman appealed in his speech to the sentiment of the convention, Senator Walsh of Montana, who followed him, appealed to its political appetite. He talked entirely along the lines of expediency, and his speech was more forceful than pleasant. One correspondent puts it as "cynical." He pointed out the danger of antagonizing the suffragists.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us," he said.

"The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for woman suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic Party for a man who doesn't like it to go."

He did score in a different way, however, and his voice shook with passion when, in reply to a question, he shouted:—

"The minority report is signed by only four of the fifty members of the Platform Committee. These men are, first, that noble representative of New Jersey."

Here he thrust out his jaw and his fist toward the New Jersey delegation as he shouted derisively:

"That man who has done so much to aid, to help President Wilson. I mean James Nugent."

Nugent flushed under the lash but kept his seat.

"With him," continued Walsh, "are Delegates S. P. Fleming, of Indiana, Bartlett, of Georgia, and Ferguson, of Texas."

Senator Walsh quoted Ferguson's argument that the party should assert its principles and convictions without compromise.

"Oh, dear," said he, ironically, and a shrill burst of laughter rang through the hall. "I wonder if that is the only plank on which some of us have had to compromise. We never shall be anything but a discordant and divided and contending party unless we surrender some of our convictions to the united wisdom of the whole.

"Of the twelve suffrage States, all are west of the Missouri, except Illinois. In 1904 and 1908 there wasn't a State west of the Missouri that gave us its electoral vote, except Nevada and Colorado. In 1907 there were but two Democratic Senators from that great region, which comprises one half the territory of the United States. Now we have fifteen of them. Moreover, Wyoming has a Democratic Governor, Idaho has one, Washington has one, and North Dakota has three times elected a Democratic Governor. The question is whether you care to surrender those fifteen votes in the United States Senate and turn the control of that body over to your political enemies."

President Deemed Plank Imperative

"I violate no confidence," the Senator continued, "when I say that the Presidential candidate knows about the planks which were put into the platform. I may say that President Wilson

ST. LOUIS ROLL-CALL

The roll-call at the Democratic national convention on adopting the minority report on the suffrage plank (against suffrage), follows. A no vote is a vote for the majority report, which favors the granting of the suffrage to women by the States:

	Yes	No
Alabama	1	23
Arizona	0	6
Arkansas	0	18
California	0	26
Colorado	0	12
Connecticut	1	13
Delaware	0	6
Florida	4	8
Georgia	23½	4½
Idaho	0	8
Illinois	1	57
Indiana	24	6
Iowa	0	26
Kansas	0	20
Kentucky	0	26
Louisiana	8	12
Maine	0	6
Maryland	16	0
Massachusetts	6	30
Michigan	0	30
Minnesota	9	15
Mississippi	0	20
Missouri	4	24
Montana	0	8
Nebraska	0	16
Nevada	0	6
New Hampshire	1	7
New Jersey	10	11
New Mexico	0	6
New York	0	90
North Carolina	11	13
North Dakota	0	10
Ohio	20	28
Oklahoma	0	20
Oregon	0	10
Pennsylvania	0	76
Rhode Island	1	9
South Carolina	0	18
South Dakota	0	10
Tennessee	0	24
Texas	32	8
Utah	0	8
Vermont	0	8
Virginia	0	24
Washington	0	14
West Virginia	8	8
Wisconsin	0	26
Wyoming	0	6
Alaska	0	6
District Columbia	0	6
Hawaii	0	6
Philippines	1	4
Porto Rico	0	6
Totals	181½	888½

Absent: Maine 6, Missouri 8, New Jersey 7, Philippines 1.

Important Notice

After July 1 all mail to The Woman's Journal should be addressed to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass. the new home of the paper. Mail addressed to 585 Boylston Street, Boston, will reach us, but the delivery will not be so prompt.

Dorchester is a part of Boston and The Woman's Journal will be listed in the Boston telephone directory as heretofore. Visitors from other States during the summer who are not familiar with the suburbs may call at the Boston office at the present address and make appointments. A cordial invitation to our housewarming in the fall and full particulars for visitors will be published later.

Two girls will keep regular office hours from 9 till 5 to answer the telephone, fill orders, answer questions, take subscriptions and make appointments at either the Boston or Dorchester office. The advertising department will retain a desk at the Boston address also.

Agnes E. Ryan.

deems it imperative to his success at the polls in November that this plank be inserted. Certainly you can't lose a vote by putting it in, for the other parties have done so."

"The President," Mr. Walsh went on, "believes it vital to his success that the plank stays there. I ask you with all the fervor of my being: Who is there here who is wiser or more patriotic than he?"

While the fight was on, a thunderstorm burst, and the contest on the convention floor was at its height when the storm reached its climax. The booming of the thunder, mixed with the roaring shouts of the floor and the clatter of the rain on the roof, almost drowned out the speakers. The storm cleared just as Senator Walsh ceased speaking, and the closing words of his plea for the Administration plank swept a change of sentiment over the crowd as welcome to the suffragists as the wave of cool, refreshing air that poured down into the Coliseum.

Governor Ferguson concluded in a three-minute speech for the minority report.

"They would make you believe that President Wilson is demanding this resolution," said Ferguson. "I told them yesterday that if the president wanted this resolution I would withdraw mine, but they said that the President was not attempting to direct the proceedings."

Senator Stone then demanded a roll call vote on the minority resolution and Chairman James so directed.

Minority Report Loses

The women with the yellow ribbons produced rollcall forms and jotted down each vote as it was cast. "The sight of them had a most unnerving effect on the delegations," says the New York Times. "It was like the French convention of the revolution, gallery-ruled, and the women with the roll call blanks, noting down their enemies and the way they voted, suggested the knitting-women of the reign of terror. As State after State cast its solid vote against Ferguson's substitute, the Democratic Convention rang again and again with the unfamiliar cheer of women. Men joined in it from the floor, so that it was not all soprano. At first only the delegates from the suffrage States seemed to be joining in, but as the balloting went on other States scrambled for the bandwagon, and at the close there were enough bass and tenor cheers to give the dominant note, though the soprano still rang through it." Finally came Texas and the convention waited in a dead silence.

"Thirty-two yeas, eight nays," announced the chairman. Then all over the galleries that encircled the hall the women broke forth in a long steady stream of hisses.

Chairman James announced the final vote 181 1-2 yeas, 888 1-2 nays and declared the substitute lost.

Mr. James then called for a viva voce vote on the main question. The picturesque account of the Times describes the scene that followed:

"Before it could be had, up popped Martin M. Lomasney again.

"'Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent,' he began. And as one man a thousand delegates roared 'No.' What it was that Mr. Lomasney was asking unanimous consent for was not revealed, for he sat down. Out of the galleries there sounded a woman's voice, imperiously addressing the Chairman.

"'We want to hear him,' she cried. The delegate turned and looked at her in surprise, but there was no laugh. She repeated her declaration. When Mr. James raised his gavel and she saw that he did not intend to pay any attention to her, she called out again, this time in a tone of offended astonishment: 'We want to hear him.'

"Still there was no laugh; it was plain that the lesson she had taken from the proceedings of the last hour had been overlearned and that she really and sincerely did believe the gallaries to be the supreme rulers and the Chairman merely their voice; that she could not understand the Chairman's ignoring the order of the people. It was possible to understand the state of mind of the people who sat in the galleries at the French Convention of 1793 and indicated their wishes to the deputies on the floor.

"Nobody laughed, nobody spoke. The Chairman put a motion to adjourn; it was carried, and there ended, at 3.13, a session the like of which has never been seen since the first national convention was called to order in 1832."

Press Sees Tremendous Gain For Women In Party Planks

Chicago Herald Says Prestige is Immeasurably Stronger—Other Papers Declare Retrogression Impossible and Congratulate Women Workers on Advance in Status of Cause

Newspapers throughout the country have been keen in their comment on the action taken by the two leading political parties of the country in regard to equal suffrage. The amount of space, as well as the tone of the editorials, indicate how thoroughly they believe that the suffrage planks of both the Republicans and the Democrats signify a tremendous advance for the cause of justice.

The Chicago Herald says editorially:

"As a result of the recent events equal suffrage goes before the country with its prestige immeasurably strengthened. Recent events indicating a setback for the movement, such as the adverse vote in Iowa, are seen to be mere incidents in a campaign which, as a whole, is steadily moving forward. They are the skirmishes which do not affect the main issue—events which merely mark the field where ultimate victory is assured.

"There has naturally been much discussion as to the terms in which the declarations of the two parties have been couched. Terms are important and significant, of course. But at this juncture the all-important thing is the recognition of the movement as it has never been recognized before by either of the great parties as a force to be reckoned with—as an element to be courted.

"Irrespective of the careful wording of the suffrage declarations in the platforms, there is no question that woman suffrage has won a great advance within the last few weeks. It has attained a position which furnishes a logical point of departure for a swifter progress in future."

The Huntington (Indiana) Press, in much the same vein, has this to add:

"The women of the country by forcing suffrage planks into the platforms of the great political parties have won a signal victory, and one of which they may well feel proud. Suffrage is coming, and is coming rapidly."

In referring to the Republican plank, the Fall River (Mass.) Herald says there is little chance for retrogression from the step taken. It comments as follows:

"Now one of the leading parties has formally endorsed the principle and halts only at the method of putting it into effect. Here is an undoubted advantage gained for the cause, one must admit, whatever may be his views on the issue. The campaign conducted by the suffragists has gained ground. It is now firmly entrenched in the Republican platform. The future is little likely to see any retrogression from this position. The movement will be forward, even if the advance is slow. This position has been won by forcing the suffrage issue upon the attention of thoughtful men who had not hitherto given it consideration. That line of appeal is promising of ultimate success."

The Indiana Daily Times says:

"Decidedly the women of the country have a right to feel encouraged as a result of their work at the Republican national convention last week. A national political party once more has been induced to take notice of the issue of equal rights. Votes for women has been written into the Republican national platform for the first time. It is to be admitted the suffrage plank adopted by the Republicans is tricky, and, in effect, is an affront to those who are sincerely concerned for the suffrage cause. Yet there is a signal triumph and ground gained in getting even the bare recognition of suffrage into the G. O. P. platform."

The Boston Transcript maintains that the Republicans adopted a plank because they feared the Democrats would if they did not and the Democrats introduced theirs because the Republicans already had adopted a plank. I claim that the G. O. P. endorsement is the more sincere of the two and trusts to the judgment of the women in the suffrage States to see this difference.

The Boston Herald, a conservative paper, sees an advance for democracy in the action of the parties for suffrage. It says editorially:

"The Herald's opinion is that this suffrage battle is about over, that such will be the pressure from the top, exerted by a large element of the electorate in 12 States, that the rest of the country will gradually surrender. The only thing that could prevent this would be the repeal of woman suffrage in some State where it already exists. We constantly hear talk of that, but we are, up to date, shy on returns. If this were a question to be voted on periodically, like the license question in Massachusetts, with one decision lasting until it was reversed, the ultimate outcome might well be in doubt. But the present arrangement is entirely jug-handled. Iowa, in voting the other day, rejected woman suffrage by a small plurality. Its action only postpones the issue. Had it adopted woman suffrage by an equally small plurality, that would have been on the books to stay, presumably through the centuries. At least, we have no record in this country of the withdrawal of privileges once granted. It seems to be the history of democracy the world over to move from one platform of liberality to another, taking up the sag, if there be any, by extra means."

The Public congratulates the Republicans on their progressive step, and in speaking of pledge-keeping adds:

"Although pledge-breaking is not so rare a crime as it should be among American legislators, yet the number who shrink from such a proceeding is nevertheless quite large. Fortunately the great majority in both parties may be depended upon to keep faith."

In a later editorial, the Indiana Daily Times says:

"This year the women may make a President. This year women voters have it in their power so to use their votes as to place ninety-one electoral votes in the column of one party or another. United, they may decide the election. It is easy to understand why political party leaders, formerly cold, now are friendly to women and permit the suffragists to present arguments to platform committees. It is safe to predict, following the national conventions of this year, that suffrage will go forward rapidly to general and final victory."

The Manchester (N. H.) Union says:

"It is with considerable satisfaction that we view the formal acceptance of the principle of equal suffrage by both of the great parties. We are not disposed to quarrel over the question as to how this injustice to women will be corrected, whether it shall be by means of action by the sepearate States, or through a federal constitutional amendment. There are sound reasons for preferring the achievement of the reform by the slower but surer method of State action. No doubt it will come in that way until nearly two-thirds of the States have enfranchised their women, and then the remaining States will have their reluctant hands forced by federal action. The

(Continued on page 206.)

What the Suffrage Planks Mean

BOTH the Republican and Democratic parties have declared that they favor the extension of suffrage by the States to women.

They have made this statement, not as a general theory, but as a definite part of the political platform upon which they are to conduct their campaigns this year and for which they are to be responsible during the next four years.

The words that they "favor extending suffrage to women" cannot be considered as ornaments in the respective platforms. A platform is not made to be ornamental. It is made as a pledge.

That pledge means that when the Republican and Democratic parties launch their campaigns in South Dakota and West Virginia this year, they are in honor bound to use all of their influence through speakers, State chairmen, and representatives to have the equal suffrage amendment passed at the November election. They are in honor bound to make it clear throughout the length and breadth of those two States that they stand for the passage of that amendment enfranchising women.

A party pledge is as much a matter of honor to the group of men who make it as an individual pledge is to a gentleman. It is as binding upon the man who accepts its inclusion in a platform in becoming a candidate as if he had made a personal promise.

It is up to the political parties to make good their pledges to the women of the country, and it is up to President Wilson and Mr. Hughes to see that the faith is kept. Suffragists will hold them responsible.

JAPANESE WOMEN GET BETTER LAW

New Legislation Prohibits Worst Forms of Night Work and Benefits Children

Improved labor legislation for women and children has recently been enacted in Japan.

As reported in the Japanese-American News, the main features of the laws are prohibition of child labor in any heavy work; the prohibition of employment of male workers under 15 years and females of any age for more than 12 hours in a single day; and the prohibition of the employment of male operatives under 15 and all females between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M., except in cases when the execution of a contract is required.

"Yes," said the orator, "my address was a great hit. Why, they applauded me for five minutes after I sat down!"

"They was awful glad you was through, wasn't they, Pa?" said Tommy.—New York Times.

Municipal suffrage has just been granted to the women of East Cleveland by a vote of two to one. The good news was telegraphed to the recent meeting of the National Suffrage Association, and from that time on the Ohio women were a proud and lofty delegation.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

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ALL PARTIES FOR SUFFRAGE

The suffrage movement has made an immense stride forward, in the endorsement of the principle by both of the great national parties. As Mrs. Catt well says, the cause has been set forward twenty-five years.

The Republican platform says: "The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women."

The Democratic platform says: "We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of the country."

True, the Republican platform goes on to say that it "recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself," and the Democratic platform adds that suffrage should be extended to women "by the States"; but this is a small matter in comparison with the great fact that both parties declare women ought to have a vote. The principle is now conceded unanimously; the details of its application will work themselves out.

When any movement has won its way to the point of being endorsed in the platforms of all the parties, from the most conservative to the most radical, victory is fairly in sight. Opposition is still strong locally, but nationally its backbone is broken.

A farmer, walking through the woods with his young son, came one day upon a snapping turtle and cut off its head. When they came back by the same path a few hours later, the boy poked the severed head with a stick, and it snapped. "Why, father," he cried, "I thought the turtle was dead!" The farmer answered calmly, "He is dead, my son, only the critter hasn't got sense enough to know it." The opposition to equal suffrage will continue to snap and bite and put up a sharp fight locally, for some time yet; but it is a lost cause. The national leaders in all the parties know it, and the action taken at Chicago and St. Louis has advertised the fact to the rank and file from one end of the country to the other.

A. S. B.

ANOTHER BUBBLE PRICKED

The endorsement of woman suffrage by the National Republican and Democratic Conventions was a heavy blow to the anti-suffragists. They had come before the Resolutions Committees of both conventions and urged that no mention should be made of suffrage in the platforms.

Incidentally, it shows that the statesmen of the nation take no stock whatever in the assertions so persistently made by Eastern opponents of equal rights, that most of the women in the enfranchised States are disgusted with equal suffrage and would be glad to see it repealed. Republicans and Democrats alike were quite sure that most of the women who have suffrage believe in it, and that failure to endorse it would antagonize them.

As men outnumber women in all the enfranchised States, the action of the National Conventions also shows their belief that most of the men who have tried equal suffrage like it. For if it were popular with the women in the suffrage States but unpopular with the men, any party endorsing it would lose more votes in those States than it would gain.

A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

It was good generalship that gave a practical demonstration of women's earnest and widespread wish for the ballot to the most influential politicians of both parties, gathered from all over the country at Chicago and St. Louis. The parade in the rain at Chicago, and the "Golden Lane" at St. Louis, were an object lesson; and most people can take in truth more easily through the eye than through the ear.

While the launching of the so-called "woman's party" undoubtedly helped to convince Republicans and Democrats that they must do something for woman suffrage in their platforms, the action they took seems to show that they did not think a separate woman's party was likely to be a decisive factor in the coming elections, since both planks were worded in a way understood to be thoroughly unacceptable to the leaders of that party.

But the platform-builders may have builded better than some anti-suffrage editors suppose. Already both Republicans and Democrats are pointing out that affirming the right of a State to enfranchise its women is not denying the right of the nation to do so, and that to favor the extension of suffrage by States does not necessarily mean to oppose its extension by Federal amendment. The Susan B. Anthony amendment will be pressed in Congress more vigorously than ever; and we shall see what we shall see.

A. B. S.

JUST AS BEFORE

After fighting the adoption of the suffrage planks with all their might, the opponents of equal rights now claim that the suffragists have gained nothing, that they "remain just where they were before." We have gained two important endorsements which we did not have before. On the other hand, in regard to Iowa, about which the anti-suffragists are boasting so much, they do remain "just where they were before."

In Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, the Red Queen takes Alice by the hand, and they run for a long time as fast as they can, and then find themselves just where they were when they started. The queen tells Alice the country is moving so fast that people have to run with all their might in order to stand still. In Iowa the opponents of equal rights worked hard and spent an enormous amount of money, and they remain just where they were before. They have won a victory, but they have gained nothing that they did not already have. All the victories that they can ever hope to win are of the same stationary kind. Their utmost efforts only enable them to stay where they were before; they can never "get any forrarder." The suffragists have gained six States in four years. The antis have gained no new States in the last hundred years. The country is moving forward rapidly on the suffrage question, and the most extreme exertions of the conservatives in any State can only enable them to hang on to the "status quo"—and that with difficulty.

A. S. B.

THE TWO SUITORS

The National Republican and Democratic Conventions both of them bowed to necessity in adopting a woman suffrage plank; but the Republicans bowed the more gracefully, and they seem to be getting the lion's share of the women's gratitude.

With the Republicans, the battle over suffrage was fought out in the Resolutions Committee, behind closed doors. When the suffrage plank was read to the convention, it was adopted without opposition, and was received with more applause than anything else in the platform.

With the Democrats, the opponents of suffrage, defeated in the Resolutions Committee, carried the fight to the floor of the convention. There it led to an acrimonious discussion, in which the opponents did most of the talking, though on the final vote they were snowed under, more than four to one. In the debate, leading Democrats made diametrically opposite statements. One said President Wilson wanted the proposed plank adopted, another denied it; there were conflicting assertions as to what the plank meant; the motive of political expediency was emphasized too predominantly, even by the friends of the measure. Although its friends triumphed, most of the women went away from the Democratic convention indignant, while from the Republican convention they had gone away pleased.

The women of the suffrage States are in the position of an heiress with two suitors. She may suspect that both of them have an eye to her money, but if she overhears one of them telling his friends that the money is his sole motive for seeking her hand, it is bound to displease her. Some of the Democratic politicians, by their speeches at St. Louis, seemed to place their party in the attitude of the purely mercenary suitor. Political expediency weighed with the Republicans as well as the Democrats, in adopting the suffrage plank, but the Republicans handled the matter more tactfully. They did not publicly parade expediency as their sole motive.

Both parties have given the women good words in their platforms; but actions speak louder than words, and the women will now watch to see what they do in Congress, and what interpretation they put upon their respective suffrage planks.

A. S. B.

AS TO ADAM'S RIB

Governor Ferguson of Texas led the unsuccessful fight against woman suffrage in the National Democratic Convention. Among other things which had rather a mediaeval ring, he said that woman's subordinate status was settled by the method of her creation; she was made from a rib! Years ago an able preacher drew from this just the opposite moral. He said in substance:

"Woman was not taken from man's head, to be his ruler, nor from his foot, to be his inferior, but from his side, to be his comrade and his equal."

When the 831 delegates to the Methodist General Conference went on record for woman suffrage the other day with only six dissenting votes, they served notice upon Governor Ferguson that there is more than one way to interpret the scripture texts which he and men of his type have so long quoted to keep women in subjection. His interpretation is fast going out of date.

A. S. B.

ON THE BRINK OF WAR

As the Woman's Journal goes to press, this country is on the very brink of war with Mexico. No one imagines that the United States is in any serious danger from Mexico. Yet many thousands of men are suddenly and forcibly called from their work and their business, and sent to an unhealthy climate at the beginning of the hot season, while their families are left to suffer at home. The pay of a private on active service is only $18 a month. With the present high prices, how far will that go toward supporting a wife and children? Women differ among themselves on the Mexican question as on all other questions; but it will be strange if the events of these days do not lead to a great increase in the number of women who wish to vote.

A. S. B.

FARMERS ARE IN LUCK

The farmers of Australia are happy just now, in spite of the war—or rather, in this case, as a side result of the war. They have been rescued from the hands of the grain speculators.

The war has caused a great demand for wheat. A combine of grain dealers had planned to get control of Australia's wheat crop, and to secure the lion's share of the profits from it for themselves, instead of its going to the farmers. In America this is the usual thing. In Australia the government stepped in. It bought up the country's whole wheat crop, paying the farmers a good price for it at the time, and promising to pay them, in addition, the extra price that it gets when it sells the wheat, less the bare cost of handling it. The government is now proceeding to sell the wheat in the open market of the world, foreign and domestic.

At first the grain trust tried to stop it by urging their allies, the "shipping ring," to refuse transportation to government-owned grain. But the steamship companies did not dare. Martial law prevails in Australia, and if they refused to carry grain for the government at regular freight rates, the government could requisition their ships for transportation. So the grain combine in Australia, like the coal combine in New Zealand, had to surrender at discretion.

The farmers never got such prices for their wheat before. Almost the whole profit comes to them, instead of most of it going to a few middlemen; and the farmers now are openly saying that they wish the government would continue to sell their wheat for them in time of peace.

Gambling in foodstuffs is especially resented by the housewives. As Australia lies outside the immediate war zone and was not forced to take this action, it may have been due in part to the fact that in Australia the housewives have a vote.

A. S. B.

Woman has become fitted for a public servant in the highest sense, not only through the higher education, but through the education of public service. What she has been doing has fitted her for the ballot. The giving of equal suffrage will be only the registering of the fact that she has become fit.—Louis D. Brandeis.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

KENTUCKY

The Fayette Equal Rights Association observed Flag Day, June 14, as a "Self-Sacrifice Day," on which they stayed away from picture shows and soda fountains and other places of amusement and contributed the money to the suffrage fund.

Mrs. Harrison Gardner Foster, of Tacoma, Wash., the first southern woman ever appointed a delegate to a national political convention with full powers, attended a meeting of the association last week. The National Council of Women Voters will hold its fourth annual convention at Cheyenne, Wyo., July 26 to 29, inclusive.

VIRGINIA

The Richmand Evening Journal, formerly the bitterest enemy of suffrage in the State, recently sold its controling interest to Mr. Clover from California, a staunch suffragist.

Mrs. Valentine, State president, has made a number of speech recently and organized new leagues in Martinsville, Roanoke, Patrick Court House and other places.

Mrs. Harvey G. Clarke of Richmond and her sister, Mrs. Millard F. Cox of Louisville, represented Virginia at the St. Louis convention.

PENNSYLVANIA

Throughout Pennsylvania gengenerally, July will be a month of jubilee rallies, at which, in addition to celebrations over their progress at the political conventions, suffragists will arrange details of their fall campaign along lines laid down by the National Association.

The first rally, which will last two days, will be held in the home of Mrs. E. E. Kiernan near Somerset, Somerset County. Between 700 and 800 suffragists from the nearby counties and other sections of the State will leave their homes in automobiles and by trains, arriving for the State board meeting July 5, and remaining over for the rally all day July 6.

The suffragists traveling in automobiles will stop at all towns, make speeches from the gaily decorated machines and distribute new fliers based upon the suffrage planks and the fall campaign. All the 800 suffragists will be quartered in the Kiernan Homesteads and farm, luncheons being served on the verandas and lawns.

A feature of the rally will be the formal dedication of the new State banner just designed. This will be similar in size to the American flag, having a solid yellow field and golden fringe. In the center of the field will be the blue Pennsylvania Keystone, and surrounding this will be twelve stars, representing the twelve suffrage States. It is the hope of the suffragists that the thirteenth star, representing the thirteenth of the original suffrage States, will be for Pennsylvania, in which case the star will be placed on the blue keystone. It is the hope of the Pennsylvania suffragists to have a similar yellow flag with the twelve stars and without the keystone or State emblem, adopted as the national suffrage standard. The Pennsylvania suffragists also suggest that other States use the same design—the yellow flag, the yellow field, the circle of twelve stars and the emblem of each State within the circle.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey is meeting the problem of "educating the women" by having "Suffrage Conversation Classes," or talks on current suffrage news, in each of the different districts. This plan does away with the necessity for a speaker—as any experienced suffragist can lead the conversation. The classes are to be held as porch parties through the summer in the afternoons, taking the place of similar meetings held in different localities in winter under the name of "Fireside Talks." Lemonade can be served, and if refreshments are served, then a charge of 25 cents can be made.

These informal meetings are excellent. Woman's Journals can be "talked up" and other literature—of which there should always be a goodly supply—can be sold.

Suffragists attending these "Suffrage Conversation Classes" can be asked beforehand to bring any interesting item, and read it to the class.

DELAWARE

The State association sent its president, Mrs. John W. Brassington, to represent its members at the Republican and Democratic national conventions. She carried a new banner, which had just been finished for the Delaware Equal Suffrage Association, the name of which it bears together with the date, in black letters. The banner is yellow satin, trimmed with gold, and the staff is gold mounted.

A party of suffragists gave Mrs. Brassington an enthusiastic send-off.

A suffrage booth was conducted recently for a week at Newcastle.

INDIANA

Post J. of Evansville recently criticised the Travelers' Protective Association for endorsing equal suffrage on the ground that it should have remained non-political. The Terre Haute Star asks Mr. J. B. Young, who is said to be responsible for the action of the Evansville post, the following questions:

"Was it politics that the T. P. A. should expend time and money seeking to create an Interstate Commerce Commission?

"Was it political that we should spend time and money seeking amendment to interstate commerce law that would admit the railways to give us interchangeable mileage?

"Was it political that we should spend time and money to obtain the removal of license laws imposed upon traveling men in certain States?

"Was it political (and here we desire to markedly arrest the brother's attention) for us to throw impediments in the way of the bill to create a parcels post delivery?

"Finally, was it political or unpolitical for a post to repudiate the action of its State convention in which convention sat its own delegation, a respectable body of men both in number and intelligence, and among whom were National Director Ben G. Thompson, Brother J. B. Young, Post President P. R. Wallace and other post celebrities?"

The joint conference of the Woman's Franchise League and the State Equal Suffrage Association in Indianapolis under the leadership of Mrs. Catt took place June 19 and 20. Mrs. Horace C. Stillwell of Anderson, joint chairman of the conference, presided.

An amalgamation committee had been formed, including Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, Dr. Amelia R. Keller and Miss Harriet Noble of the Franchise League; Mrs. O. P. Smith and Mrs. Katherine Hoffman, Logansport; Mrs. Anna S. Casanges of Indianapolis, of the Equal Suffrage Association, to consider plans for a union of the two organizations.

ILLINOIS

A rehearing has been denied by the Illinois Supreme Court in the case of Miss Josie Westfall of Macomb, who was contesting her election as city judge. The court recently decided that Miss Westfall, who received the most votes, counting those of the women, had lost to the candidate who received the most men's votes, on the ground that women could not vote legally for city judges in Illinois.

NEW MEXICO

Miss Lola Walker, an organizer of the National Suffrage Association, visited New Mexico a short time ago, and in a ten days' tour stopped at Silver City, Albuquerque, Sante Fe, Las Vegas and Portales. A very hearty welcome was given to Miss Walker at Silver City, where some of the most ardent active suffragists of the State live.

At Albuqueruqe Miss Walker spoke before the Woman's Club and at the home of Mrs. Stroup. Albuquerque has been one of the two organizations of the State working with the National Association. This society has maintained parades at two State fairs.

The Sante Fe women are ardent suffragists, and accorded Miss Walker a very good hearing at the Woman's Club.

At Las Vegas Miss Walker had the opportunity of speaking to a large number of ladies at the Woman's Club, as guest of Mrs. Jefferson Reynolds. The motion was made that the club declare itself for the principle of suffrage for women and carried with only three dissenting votes.

Miss Walker's last visit was at Portales, which lies in the eastern part of the State, and has a fine club of about twenty members. As she could stay only one day in Portales, the members gave up time and effort to make the most of the visit.

The local press is apparently friendly to the cause, for one paper gave an editorial write-up of nearly a half column to a reception in Miss Walker's honor at the home of Judge and Mrs. W. E. Lindsey.

GEORGIA

Women cannot practise law in Georgia, according to a decision of the State Supreme Court last week, because the law specifically provides that only "male" citizens may be admitted to the bar. The decision followed the appeal of Mrs. M. A. Hale, a graduate of the Atlanta Law School, who applied to Superior Court Judge John T. Pendleton for admission to the bar. Judge Pendleton held that because of her sex she could not be granted the right to practise law. Mrs. Hale contended that her diploma stated specifically that she should be admitted to practise law in Georgia without further examination.

NORTH CAROLINA

Out of a graduating class of 59 at Durham, 13 were girls, but one of the girls was class valedictorian.

"SUFFRAGE BARGE" GOES TO ST. LOUIS

Twin City Suffragists Hold Enthusiastic Meetings on Way Down Mississippi River

The "suffrage barge" Quincy, decorated with banners and pennants, sailed from St. Paul Sunday morning, June 11, on its way to St. Louis for the Democratic convention. Scheduled to sail Saturday evening, the boat was 12 hours late on account of fogs, which changed the plans of suffragists in some of the towns along the route where they had planned meetings with speeches and bands.

The delegation of Minneapolis and St. Paul women was led by Mrs. David F. Simpson, president of the Hennepin County Association, and Mrs. A. E. Merrill and Mrs. W. M. C. Pyke, officers of that association.

The party was joined at Dubuque by Miss Nellie Merrill and at Davenport by Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota State Association, both of whom had been at the Chicago meeting.

Very successful and enthusiastic meetings were held in the Minnesota towns of Winona, Wabasha and Redwing. More than one thousand people listened to Mrs. Simpson at the dock in Winona. So much interest was shown that she was obliged to speak twice.

In the Wisconsin and Iowa towns, which were passed in the night, flowers and fruit were left by the local suffragists. At Burlington and Keokuk delegations of suffragists met the barge and exchanged greetings. In Keokuk the women were holding a meeting, and learning of the approach of the boat, dismissed the meeting and came to the wharf in a body.

A good deal of interest was aroused on board the barge. At the request of the passengers two meetings were held in the bow of the boat and addressed by Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Ueland, Hon. William E. Lee, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota in 1914, and Mr. Ray Farrington, former senator of Minnesota, enthusiastic supporters of suffrage, and Mr. Thomas Kane, a well known attorney in St. Paul and delegate to the Democratic convention, all spoke at these meetings. Altogether there were forty suffragists on board the barge.

The Minnesota delegation formed a part of the pleasant "Golden Lane" in St. Louis and also assisted in the evening demonstration.

On the return trip Mrs. Mary Weible and Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neil of Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. H. G. Harrison of Minneapolis, who had gone from the Chicago meeting to St. Louis by rail, joined the party.

CONNECTICUT

Three of the series of eight county conventions to be held during the summer have already taken place. The conventions are under the auspices of the C. W. S. A., but are arranged and managed each by the chairman of the county. The first to be held were the New Haven county convention, June 10, the Hartford county convention on the 15th, and the Windham county convention on the 17th in Putnam.

The weather was bad for all three conventions; but in spite of this drawback large and highly representative gatherings came together. Reports were given from the leagues in each town and also by suffrage workers from the towns that are not yet organized. At each convention there were addresses from members of the State Board—Mrs. Hepburn, the president, having been present at all three.

The immediate purpose of the conventions is to bring about the complete organization of every town in the State. Hopes are high that the Legislature in its coming session early next year will pass the suffrage amendment, and the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association intends to be fully ready for the popular vote.

Two more conventions are scheduled for next week—those of Fairfield county and Tolland county. The chairmen who have undertaken this important work are as follows: Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard, New Haven county; Miss Mary Bulkley, Hartford county; Miss Rosamond Danielson, Windham county; Miss Ruutz-Rees, Fairfield county, and Mrs. W. J. Bartlett, Tolland county. The conventions for the remaining counties will be held in August.

MAINE

Laura E. Richards, the author, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, recently became a member of the Gardiner board of trade.

In a letter accepting the invitation she said:

"I wonder how many women belong to the board of trade of our city? I wonder if all the women merchants and saleswomen belong to it? Would it not be a good plan for them to do so? Women certainly play an important part in our merchant service and it would seem as if sharing in the responsibilities of the board of trade might be helpful to them and to it."

MASSACHUSETTS

To celebrate the victory of the suffrage planks in the platforms of the National Democratic and Republican parties a suffrage meeting was held on Wednesday evening at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The Massachusetts W. S. A. and the Boston E. S. A. combined in the celebration and welcomed delegates who were present at Chicago and St. Louis. Suffragists from all over the State were invited to meet at the State headquarters at 7 P. M. to join in a parade to the meeting.

Mrs. Claude U. Gilson presided and introduced as speakers Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Susan Brandeis, Mrs. Eileen Sullivan Coughlin and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Martin Hays of the Republican Party, Mr. George A. Goodwin of the Progressive Party, and Mr. Leo Harlow of the Democratic Party.

WANTS SCENARIOS TO AID SUFFRAGE

Detroit League Offers Four Prizes to Persons Devising Best Suffrage Movie Plot

Realizing the appeal of moving pictures, the Wayne County League for Equal Suffrage of Detroit is planning to use it in suffrage propaganda. The league offers four prizes of fifty, twenty-five, fifteen and ten dollars for scenarios for one reel productions. The theme must deal with equal suffrage, but the contestants are free to treat the subject in any way they choose. Humorous treatment is desired as well as serious presentation. In fact, the only restriction is that the scenario must provide situations capable of one-reel presentation.

The judges are Leonard G. Shaw, special writer, Detroit Free Press; Ralph Holmes, dramatic editor, Detroit Journal; Ella May McCormick, dramatic editor, Detroit Times; George Stark, moving picture expert of the Kunsky theatres.

It is planned to have the prize scenario acted by local people in Detroit. The contest closes Sept. 1. "Help the cause of suffrage by sending in your scenario," says the League. "Do not hesitate because you have no experience. It is ideas we want rather than technique. Address Equal Suffrage League of Wayne Co., 135 Farmer street, Detroit, Mich."

NEW GAINS MADE IN W. VIRGINIA

Republicans Cheer and Sunday Schools and W. C. T. U. Endorse Suffrage Amendment

The campaign to secure an equal suffrage amendment is well under way in West Virginia, and prominent bodies within the State are coming forward, one after another, to take a definite stand on the question. The recent Republican State convention in Wheeling accorded Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Illinois the privilege of the platform for 30 minutes, and when she had finished, gave her one of the greatest ovations ever accorded a cause in the State. The chairman of the convention stated that if a vote had been called recording the convention in favor of equal suffrage, it would have carried overwhelmingly.

The last State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union adopted a strong suffrage resolution without a single dissenting vote.

More than 2,000 delegates from every corner of the State at the last convention of the West Virginia Sunday School Association declared emphatically for suffrage. Miss Adella Potter, one of the State organizers, addressed the full convention. At the close the chairman, Dr. Thomas E. Hodges, called for the showing of hands in favor of the suffrage resolution, and nearly every hand went up.

On the other hand, the only organized opposition to suffrage comes from without the State—from Columbus, Ohio, the headquarters of the liquor organizations, and from Philadelphia and New York City, where headquarters are also located. These organizations are sending tons of "literature" into dry counties of West Virginia which declare that in those States where women now vote their votes have always been cast in favor of liquor. Into the few counties of the State where the sentiment is favorable to the cause of the saloon, these same organizations are sending also tons of "literature" which quotes facts and figures showing that the votes of women in those same States have always been cast against whiskey and the saloon.

It is believed that the people of West Virginia are too intelligent to be caught with any such political chaff as is being mailed to them from outside the State by organizations whose desire is to make void and of no effect the prohibition amendment to the State constitution.

CAFE INSPECTORS FIND NEGLECT

Out of 105 Restaurants Visited in Shopping District of New York, Three are "Fair"

A preliminary inspection of the restaurants and cafes in certain districts of New York City has brought to light general conditions of neglect and carelessness which are little short of appalling. That only three restaurants out of 105 situated in the uptown shopping district and about Wall street received the rating of "fair," and not one could be counted "good," carries some idea of the need for wholesale reform.

"Most of the restaurant managers apparently seem to have little or no regard for the fundamental sanitary requirements," said Chief Inspector Kearney at the close of his second day's work. "They permit their kitchens to swarm with flies; they are careless about garbage, and take no thought for the necessity of proper ventilation either for patrons or help."

A tour of eighty restaurants between 23d and 59th streets showed only one which could be graded "fair." This place was conducted by a woman and was found in the uptown shopping district. In another restaurant, where more than 3,500 persons take meals daily, the inspectors found unclean towels, unclean garments worn by employees, and large cans of meat in places where they were liable to contamination, as kitchen help in passing touched the meat with their aprons.

In a large hotel, one of the newest in the city, the inspectors discovered that but few of the 1,000 employees had their medical certificates showing that they had been examined by a physician of the Department of Health.

In the same hotel, too, the inspectors found an accumulation of garbage cans and rubbish in the basements, the walls and ceilings of the basements in bad repair, and edibles not emptied from dirty boxes. In addition it was seen that notices directing the help to wash their hands before touching the food to be prepared had not been posted.

In enforcing the regulations for clean restaurants wouldn't it be good for New York and other cities to have the voices of the women?

DENIES DANGER OF MISS MAZARYK

Wife of Austrian Consul Says Bohemian Woman Has Only Preliminary Trial

Mrs. Ernest Ludwig, wife of the Austro-Hungarian consul in Cleveland, O., writes us that the statements lately published in The Woman's Journal and elsewhere about the case of Alice Mazaryk are seriously incorrect. She says her husband got in touch with his country's Foreign Office through Washington, D. C., and received the following wireless message from the Austro-Hungarian State Secretary, Baron Burian:

"May 2. Preliminary trial against Alice Masaryk is pending. All other rumors without any foundation."

Mrs. Ludwig adds:

"A preliminary trial, according to the procedure in Austrian courts, is a preliminary investigation, which does not necessarily mean that a real trial will be held at all. Austria-Hungary is in a state of war, and it is quite natural that the Department of Justice and other central authorities should examine all cases of persons who may be under suspicion of being connected with plots against the safety of the country. But Austria-Hungary has given such a splendid exhibition of her magnanimity during this war even towards her enemies who are prisoners of war (witness that more than 50,000 Russian war prisoners have applied for citizenship papers, because they so enjoy their captivity and the kind treatment accorded to them) that Miss McDowell's assertion about Miss Mazaryk's being in danger of death because she is the daughter of her father is preposterous. Miss Mazaryk was a teacher at the Women's Lyceum in Prague, and has been promoted during the war, which does not exactly indicate that the Austrian government believes her to be guilty of a capital crime.

"Her father, who has always been a political agitator at home, is, of course, a traitor. He is at present in London. It is, however, absurd to state that he had to flee from his country because he refused to enlist in the army against Servia. The military age limit in Austria-Hungary up to a very short time ago was 42. During the war the so-called 'Landsturm" age limit was raised to 50. Nobody can be called on beyond that age. Professor Mazaryk, being about 66, was exempt. He fled because he was in league with Russian and Servian government authorities, and was fearful that his conspiracy would be found out. I trust that you will publish my letter and call upon Miss McDowell to retract her statements.

"If we suffragists want to start a worthy propaganda in connection with the war, why not make an effort to send milk to the starving babies in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Poland, instead of stirring up sentiment against a country with which the United States has entertained friendly relations during all times in history?"

PRESS SEES BIG GAIN IN PLANKS

(Continued from page 203.)

important thing, however, which we would seek to lay stress upon here is that the justice and logic of the situation have forced from both Republican and Democratic parties a clean-cut acknowledgement that to make sex a bar to the right to vote is unjust and indefensible. The rightfulness and justice of the demands of women to be admitted to full citizenship with men is now acknowledged by the two parties, one of which will dominate affairs for the next four years, and the advance of the cause will proceed with increased speed and effectiveness because this great victory has been won."

The Topeka Capital says:

"The plank for woman suffrage is a tremendous reminder of Republicanism's early days, when its mind was open to new ideas, responsive to every pulse-beat of liberty, hospitable to liberal thought, the champion of progress. This great plank advertises that the time has gone by of pussy-footing, timid, calculating platform-writing that at times has discredited the sincerity of political parties."

Says the Springfield Republican editorially:

"Advocates of the Susan B. Anthony amendment changing the national constitution would have been pleased, of course, to have had the Republican and Democratic platforms declare for it. But all woman suffragists will agree that the woman suffrage cause has been given a tremendous impetus by the action which both conventions actually took. The official utterances of the two great parties, following the close result in the Iowa elections, are eloquent testimony to the continuing progress of the movement. Great strides have been taken in four years, and that the goal is still far ahead is difficult to imagine. All six of the national political parties have now declared for equal suffrage."

WOMEN REFUTED ALL OBJECTIONS

Met All Arguments in East Cleveland Against Municipal Vote and Proposition Carried

Under the home rule clause of Ohio's new constitution, cities can make their own charters. When East Cleveland appointed a commission to draft a new constitution, women asked for the municipal vote. The commissioners said it would be unconstitutional. Then Miss Florence Allen, a woman lawyer, drew up a brief on that subject—a brief so convincing that after reading it the commissioners gave up that objection. Then they said there was no sufficient demand for it among women. The well-organized suffragists went out, and in a few hours secured a petition signed by 1,400 East Cleveland women; and the commissisoners gave up that objection, too. By this time they were getting converted; but they said that if they put a municipal suffrage clause into the new charter they were afraid it might defeat the charter. The women said, "Submit it as a separate clause." The commissioners said that this would not be constitutional; but the suffragists hunted up an opinion rendered by the Ohio Supreme Court some time ago, to the effect that one proposed clause in a new charter might be submitted separately. It was the liquor men who had secured this opinion, in regard to a liquor clause. They had not foreseen that the precedent would be used by the suffragists.

All difficulties thus cleared away, the proposition was submitted to the voters, and carried triumphantly. Ohio will now have an object lesson that woman suffrage does not have any of the horrible results predicted from it; and the example of East Cleveland is expected to spread.

"Which is more womanly,—to vote for clean water for the whole city, or to sit at home and buy costly bottled water for your own children, not caring for others?"—Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.

LIBERTY BELL IN CHICAGO PARADE

Pennsylvania Had Notable Section, Including Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and Arthur Brisbane

The women's liberty bell, which played an important part in the Pennsylvania campaign last year, proved a feature of the Chicago parade and was cheered by thousands along the entire route. The expense of sending the bell to Chicago was borne by the Pennsylvania Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of which Wilmer Atkinson, of Philadelphia, is president.

Mrs. George B. Orlady, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, in relating the spirit of the suffragists marching in the rain, says:

"While Mrs. George A. Dunning, drenched by the rain, marched at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation carrying one of our yellow and black slogans, without even a sheltering umbrella, a woman stepped from the curb and asked if she might march with the delegation. Greeted cheerily and asked her name, she replied that she was Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

"Mrs. Pinchot marched with the Pennsylvania delegation to the end of the route.

"A few blocks farther on a man stepped from the throng and said:

"'Good for you! This is the spirit we need more of. May I go along, just a block or two?'

"He also was greeted as a real man, and when asked who he was said: 'Arthur Brisbane.'"

Additional new chapters of the National College Equal Suffrage League have been organized at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin; the University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Va.; and Hunter College, New York City.

I would have the power and virtue of the State made up of men and women together. Women would receive more respect, greater admiration than they do now. There would be a real sense of companionship.—Judge W. H. Wadhams (N. Y.)

Want Dubuque Vote Thrown Out of Canvass In Iowa

Men's Suffrage League Desires Elimination Of County's Verdict Because Of Fraudulent Tactics—Official Figures Now Give Opposition 10,000 Majority

"Woman suffrage may yet win in Iowa," said a dispatch of June 14 from Dubuque to the Mason City (Iowa) Times.

A telegram received from the State Press Chairman, Mrs. Rose Geyer, on Wednesday, as the Woman's Journal went to press said:

"Official canvass gives majority of 10,346 against suffrage. Total vote cast 335,702. Suffragists going ahead with plans for new campaign."

While everybody at this writing probably concedes that Iowa has not won, the following account from the Times clearly indicates that the outcome of the Iowa campaign was not based on honest and honorable returns. The whole story may never be pieced together, but if it is, the chances are that it will make converts to equal suffrage by the wholesale. For instance, we learn from Mrs. Susan Walker FitzGerald, who campaigned in Iowa, that in many polling places in Council Bluffs the supply of suffrage ballots gave out long before the polls closed. An attempt was made to borrow blank ballots from neighboring precincts, but the answer was "All out ourselves." How general this kind of fraudulent practice was throughout the State no one will know until the final story is written.

In the meantime this account is illuminating:

"A movement was started this afternoon by members of the Men's Suffrage organization to have the entire Dubuque County vote on suffrage thrown out because of large discrepancies discovered by the county supervisors this afternoon when they canvassed the returns submitted by the election judges.

"Dubuque County gave anti-suffrage a majority of more than 5,000 votes. The total majority of votes given the antis in the entire State was less than 5,000. Thus, if the Dubuque County returns are disqualified, woman suffrage will have a few hundred votes to spare.

"In several precincts in the county the judges failed even to tally the suffrage ballots. In several other cases the wrong totals were found, and in one precinct, and a small one, too, the supervisors discovered that the suffragists had been robbed of 150 votes."

A dispatch of June 13 to the Mason City Globe-Gazette says:

"Down in the southwest corner of the State they are not ready to admit that suffrage has been defeated, and some of the leaders here are watching the official count in the counties, with hope that the cause is not yet lost.

"Page county, which has been counted as giving the women but 400 majority in the returns as tabulated thus far, gave practically 1,000 for it, according to advices received here. Fremont County was not included at all in the count as made up here, and suffrage is reported to have carried two to one in that county."

IOWA PRESS ON RECENT BALLOT

Des Moines Tribune Points Out That Opposition Won by Wet River Districts

The Des Moines Tribune points out as of chief significance the fact that the entire majority against suffrage in the recent Iowa referendum was contained in the "wet" river counties.

"All of the counties bordering on the Mississippi gave a majority of 13,095 in the negative.

"Suffrage carried Iowa, outside the river counties, by approximately 9,000.

"Sixteen counties in Iowa, which were wet up to the first of last January, when statutory prohibition went into effect, went against equal suffrage by 16,000 majority. The remainder of the State, including only four counties which had been wet, went for suffrage by 11,000 majority.

"This is sufficient to show the alignment that defeated the amendment.

"There is some satisfaction to the women who devoted themselves so courageously and energetically to winning the State to realize that they were beaten only through the unanimity with which the former liquor strongholds of the State opposed them.

"But it is not fair to these counties to charge their position wholly to organized liquor influence. Most of these former wet counties are populated by foreign-born citizens, who have brought with them a different idea of the relation of women to the affairs of the State than is held by native American stock, and by the large Scandinavian population which went so strongly in favor of equal suffrage. They voted their inherited and native sentiments."

The Sioux City Journal says: "In coming within 5,000 votes of carrying Iowa for their constitutional amendment the equal suffragists scored a moral victory. While failure to put over the amendment must mean a five-year delay in attaining the suffrage ideal here, the advertising value of the near victory may be estimated largely in excess of its cost in time and money. Open-minded observers do not try to conceal conviction that, barring now unforeseen developments, the next suffrage campaign in Iowa will be successful."

"The credit of the State of Washington would be rated by Bradstreet as GAA," says the president of the National Council of Women Voters. "The Evergreen State has not one farthing of bonded indebtedness. Even the enormous sums annually spent for public improvements and institutions are easily met by the taxable wealth of the $1,031,277,499, with a tax rate of $7 per thousand."

The arrest at one of the smartest restaurants in Petrograd of a group of prominent merchants on a charge of white slavery has exposed plots against war refugees which had been made. They planned to take advantage of the deplorable situation of women and girls refugees by seizing them and forcing or persuading them to leave Russia for various foreign countries, where they would be met and conveyed to the principal towns by white slave agents.

We are so used to the effects on women of un-enfranchisement and economic dependence that they are often unnoticed, but when we see men in woman's position we get a shock. Administering the shock is what Mrs. Reed's one-act farce does.

Jonathan's Night Shirt is a propaganda play which can make money for any suffrage league.

Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars. Order from the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston.

Suffrage Leaders Criticize Democrats For Confusion

Mrs. Catt Says Speeches In Convention Showed Attempt To Hoodwink Women With Ambiguous Phrases—Both Associations Plan Campaign on Congress

Suffragists who were present during the debate on the floor of the convention at St. Louis last week were disgusted at an apparent insincerity on the part of some of the Democratic leaders.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, called a special meeting of the national board and later issued the following statement:

"No suffragist who was present at the convention today could misinterpret either the speeches or the action taken by the Democratic party in adopting the alleged woman suffrage plank in its national platform.

"The Democrats admitted freely in their speeches that 'political exigency' demanded 'some kind of a suffrage plank,' and they thought to hoodwink the women by a jumble of words that were designed to meet the situation, but in no sense succeeded.

"The so-called suffrage plank which they adopted after bursts of eloquence that were far more frank than intelligent cannot be expected to win the presidential campaign for them. But it may well be expected to win the antagonism of millions of men and women voters in all parts of the country.

"If this plank adopted today is the President's choice, the world may justly accuse him of descending to the tricks of the cheapest politician in order to bid for votes by flaunting a plank that may be interpreted in as many ways as there are people."

Mrs. Catt also sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Inasmuch as Governor Ferguson of Texas and Senator Walsh of Montana made diametrically opposite statements in the Democrat convention today in regard to your attitude toward the suffrage plank adopted by the convention, we apply to you directly to state your position on the plank and give your precise interpretation of its meaning."

Both the National Association and the Congressional Union are planning an immediate campaign in Washington working toward the passage of a nation-wide suffrage amendment.

"We shall return to Washington as quickly as possible," said Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party. "We are going to give the Democratic Congress one more chance to make good before adjournment. If it does not see fit to pass a constitutional amendment, war will follow.

"Some of the Democratic leaders pretend to see a declaration for national suffrage in the plank they have given us. I do not so interpret it. But we shall give Congressional leaders every chance to read that interpretation into it if they want to."

The ability of women as bankers seems to have caused much astonishment. "If anyone had told us," says an authority on banking, "twelve months ago that women would have so distinguished themselves, we would have smiled." Now the "American Banker" for May 20 reports that a woman won first prize in the examinations on the Gilbart Banking and Financial Lectures at Kings College, London, and "the achievement was the more remarkable since this is the first year that either the lectures or examinations have been open to women." When Katherine Stinson offered to fly for the U. S. Army, General Funston "just smiled," until she told him that some of his aviators were her pupils. When the first appeal for endorsement of woman suffrage was made to the Democratic national convention at Tammany Hall on July 4, 1868, it was read by the secretary "amid jeers and laughter." Now a Democratic national convention has cheered the acceptance of a suffrage plank.

"I voted against suffrage," said a Republican committeeman as he viewed the parade in Chicago, according to the Topeka Capital. "I never will again. Where can you find a body of men who would have the courage in the face of such a storm, of sickness or even death, that would have braved what these women have today? Men would have postponed the parade. The women mean business. I'm for them."

As we predicted, all the anti-suffrage candidates for the Republican nomination "got left." Besides other objections to them, no party could venture to ask the support of the women voters in the twelve suffrage States for men with such a record on the question as Root, Weeks, Lodge, etc.

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Big Demonstration Staged In St. Louis Despite Heat

Delegates Cheer as They Pass Through "Golden Lane"—Sun Has No More Terrors For Suffragists Who Want Plank Than Chicago Rain

The sweltering sun of St. Louis had no more terror for suffragists than the driving rain of Chicago.

Throughout the heat of the late morning and noon of June 14 from 6,000 to 8,000 women formed a long lane of yellow through which the Democratic delegates passed from the Jefferson Hotel to the convention hall. On both sides of Locust street they arranged a demonstration as picturesque as the Chicago one was brave.

The effectiveness of the mile-long scene was shown by the attitude of the Democratic delegates themselves. However much they may have been prejudiced against equal suffrage at the beginning of their march, they could not continue the entire distance without being impressed. By the time they reached the striking tableau on the steps of the art museum, every State delegation burst into cheers. The Pennsylvania delegation scored by ordering its band to play a tune and singing, "We are for you, we are for you, you're a brave little band."

All along the route on the blistering hot pavement were women who had come from all parts of the country to ask the Democratic party for favorable action on the question of their enfranchisement. The practically solid line of women, garbed in white dresses, with yellow sashes over their shoulders and carrying yellow umbrellas, stretched for fourteen blocks. Many were already women voters and carried banners inscribed to that effect. A number of men were also in the line.

The biggest sign that faced the delegates bore the words, "Put this in the Democratic platform." Below this was a long pine plank on which were written the words, "Woman suffrage."

The hundreds of delegates and alternates who marched through the two rows of yellow often broke ranks to greet friends among the suffragists.

The women sat down occasionally to rest, taking turns with camp stools.

A parade of five cars, in which were the National and State Boards, the City Committee and parade marshals, was held. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw wore her college cap and gown, which varied the monotony of yellow and white with very good effect.

The climax of the demonstration was the tableau. With an immense yellow curtain for a background the political status of women was pictured in a triangular formation on the art museum steps.

Ranged about a Goddess of Liberty figure, impersonated by Mrs. David N. O'Neil, of St. Louis, were thirteen women dressed in white representing the twelve enfranchised States and Alaska.

Further down the steps on either side were two other groups—one, dressed in gray, representing States in which there is partial suffrage for women, and the other, dressed in deep black with shackles on their wrists, representing the States in which women have no political freedom.

Other women, at the base of the triangle, represented the suffrage countries of Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, Finland, Norway and the Isle of Man.

Despite the heat two of the figures wore fur-trimmed garments to carry out the symbolism, and one carried a pair of ice skates swung over her shoulders, causing some amusement to the crowd.

The demonstration lasted from 10 o'clock until noon.

Women from the enfranchised States spoke on downtown streets that night. As a climax to the meetings an American flag was run up under the glare of a strong searchlight while the women sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Frank Scott of Los Angeles, who was a delegate, was most enthusiastic about the demonstration. He had an interesting conservation with Philip Moss of St. Louis, who holds strong anti views, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The very best women in California are the ones who go to the polls, and they see to it that women know who are to be voted for," said Mr. Scott. "California is more than satisfied with the result, and would under no circumstances take the franchise away from women."

Congressional Union members rode in an automobile decorated with yellow and purple, displaying a banner upon which was inscribed "We Demand the Suffrage Amendment."

"Was your garden a success last year?"

"Very much so. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

ARKANSAS WOMAN RULES TAX PLAN

Mrs. Roussan, Elected by Acclamation, Presides at Meeting Which Raises $19,000

A woman, Mrs. Ada L. Roussan, elected by acclamation, presided at a meeting of the taxpayers of Mississippi County, Ark., in Osceola last week to devise a plan to increase the country revenue.

Mrs. Roussan is the editor and proprietor of the Osceola Times. Her paper is noted for the vigor, fearlessness and high idealism with which it discusses public affairs, and it is said that it has more real and substantial reforms to its credit than any county paper in Arkansas. Mrs. Roussan is a good parliamentarian.

It was decided to raise a fund of $25,000. In a few minutes $19,000 was subscribed.

CASE PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE

Four Groups of Women Speak in Hearing Before Democratic Platform Builders

After the plea for votes had been made in the morning by means of the Golden Lane, the various suffrage organizations laid plans for approaching the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic party. Four sets of interests attacked the problem in this order:

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, the Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference, the National Woman's Party and the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Southern States Conference brought a third plank before the committee. It was a States' rights plank. The woman's party asked the passage of a federal amendment in order that the question might be submitted to the States.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in presenting the National American Association's plank, declared the women were united in their demand for suffrage, divided only on policy, and served notice that the States' rights plank did not go far enough to suit the great majority of women of the country. Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's party, presented the argument of woman's organized vote against the party blocking suffrage.

The hearing was well attended and exceedingly interesting. The women argued their case well. Several women delegates to the convention spoke for suffrage.

A woman will be a member of the committee to notify Vice-President Marshall of his nomination. Mrs. George V. Ormsby of Oakland was elected by the California delegation to the Democratic vice-presidential committee. Mary Foy of Los Angeles was elected a member of the credentials committee.

At the meeting of the Woman's Party at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, June 6, Allen Benson represented the Socialist party. His name was unintentionally omitted from the list of speakers in The Woman's Journal's account last week.

At the End of the Golden Lane

—Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The tableau at the demonstration in St. Louis on the steps of the art museum.

WHITMAN SPEAKS OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Tells Smith Girls Women Must Have Share in Solution of State Problems

Governor Whitman of New York discussed equal suffrage to some extent in his address on Tuesday before the graduating class of 331 young women of Smith College.

He said that in order to look after the home and the children, women must be permitted to have a voice in the control of the State and in the solution of common problems. "The fight for equal rights should not mean that women are to act like men," he said. "The masculinization of women is as vicious in its consequence as would be the femininization of men. . . .

"Women instinctively recoil from war. This horror may prove the wise and necessary balance that the occasion demands. It is women who are peculiarly fitted to insist upon the maintenance of the sane medium between the two extremes of pacifism and militarism."

If anyone still fancies that Southern women are not practical enough to be trusted with a vote, he should have seen how splendidly all the arrangements had been made for the great suffrage demonstration in St. Louis.

THE GOLDEN LANE

Citizen and Democrat
Marching down the Golden Lane
'Neath the eyes of Mrs. Catt
Marching down the Golden Lane,
Marching out to nominate
Wilson for their candidate.
How the Democrats did hate
Marching down the Golden Lane!

Silence! My, but it did talk
Marching down the Golden Lane.
Fast the delegates did walk
Marching down the Golden Lane
But they couldn't get away
From the "Women's Votes" display,
They'll recall for many a day
Marching down the Golden Lane!

Barnes was there and Major, too,
Marching down the Golden Lane,
Wondering what they ought to do,
Marching down the Golden Lane.
Didn't dare to look around,
Kept their eyes close to the ground,
Like that old Missouri hound,
Marching down the Golden Lane.

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

LAST LAUGHS

"The telephone is a great social factor."

"You bet! We wouldn't have called on the people next door at all if we hadn't wanted to use their telephone."—Boston Evening Transcript.

"Why are taxes so high this year?" demanded the indignant citizen.

"Will you consider it confidential if I tell you?" whispered the clerk in the county treasurer's office.

"Yes, sir."

"We need the money."

"Ex-Congressman Flubdub wants a little writeup," remarked the magazine publisher. "What shall we say about him?"

"What did he ever do?"

"Nothing."

"Say he upheld the best traditions of Congress." — Kansas City Journal.

A man noted for his forgetfulness decided one cold morning that he would be more comfortable if he were to wear two pairs of socks. All day he complained that one of his feet was very cold. When he undressed at night he found three socks on one foot and only one on the other.

"Now some scientific sharp says there are styles in emotions."

"I believe it. I know some people who always wear their dignity ruffled." — Courier-Journal.

A woman entered a trolley car rather out of breath and presenting a singular appearance, for instead of a hat she was balancing a huge basket on her head with as much ease as if it had been her Sunday bonnet. She sat down with the basket gracefully poised on her head.

"All fares, please," said the conductor. "And I shall want five cents for that there basket, ma'am."

"Get away with you," she said. "Do you charge anything for ladies' hats?"

"No, ma'am."

"Then get on with your work. This here basket is a-going to be my hat."—Boston Post.